THE Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,722—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
17th Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
24th „	HIMALAYA	7000	....	—
31st „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	....	—
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
21st „	ARCADIA	7000	....	—
28th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	....	—
12th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
19th „	PERSIA	8000	....	—
26th „	* MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	....	—
9th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th „	ARABIA	8000	....	—
23rd „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th „	MEDINA	12500	....	..

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	....	—
1st March	MOREA	11000	....	—
8th „	PERSIA	8000	....	—
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th „	* ARCADIA	7000	....	—
22nd „	MANTUA	11000	....	—
29th „	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	....	—
12th „	MOLDAVIA	10000	....	—
19th „	MALOJA	12500	....	—
26th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	....	—
10th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Habsburg	3979	G. Gillhuber	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th Oct
Habsburg	3979	G. Gillhuber	1st Nov

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES, ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class—
To Trieste or Venice ....Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 750
To London via Trieste .... „ 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 903 „ 1088*

Second Class—
To Trieste or Venice............Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 525
To London via Trieste............ „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 633 „ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class—
To Trieste or Venice............Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 675
To London via Trieste............ „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 832 „ 953*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
China	6017	N. Giurovich	6th Sept.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via
Lhasa	2184	Friday	16th August	† 6 a. m.	direct.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	22nd August	9 a.m.	

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 22nd August, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Putiala," 2898 tons, on Wednesday, 21st August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday 5th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada" 3269 Tons on 24th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
15th August, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

Calcutta : GRINDLAY & Co.
London : GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912
*Locksley Hall	3634	.....	...	4 Sept.	24 Aug.
*Netherby Hall	4161	.....	21 Aug.	..	...
Trafford Hall	5321	3 Aug.	26 „	..	15 Sept.
City of Athens	5594	7 „	30 „	—	15 „
City of Poona	8500	15 „	...	..	10 „
*Merton Hall	4327	21 „	13 Sept.	..	3 Oct.
City of Benares	6973	28 „	21 „	..	11 „
City of Calcutta	7630	3 Sept.	27 „	...	17 „
City of Paris	9232	19 „	9/10 Oct.	..	2 Nov.
City of Birmingham	7475	28 „	21 „	..	9 „
*Newby Hall	4388	5 Oct.	29 „	...	19 „
City of Glasgow	6529	16 „	7/8 Nov.	..	28 „
Trafford Hall	5321	23 „	16 „	..	6 Dec.
City of Athens	5594	31 „	23 „	...	13 „
City of Karachi	5566	8 Nov.	3 Dec.	..	21 „
City of Lahore	6875	30 „	23 „	—	1913 14 Jan.
City of Paris	9232	11 Dec.	1913 2/3 Jan.	...	25 „

NOTE—All the above Steamers except the Merton Hall, Netherby Hall, Newby Hall, Locksley Hall and Trafford Hall have second class accommodation.

* These are "B" class steamers.

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	803
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in connection with the CUNARD LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ● NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

✕ THERAPION ✕ CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Established 7th September, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

Head Office :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Capital Subscribed...Rs. 1,00,00,000
Capital Called up... „ 50,00,000
Reserve Fund........ „ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

Established 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

Capital paid up..............£400,000
Reserve..........................£ 50,000

Head Office :—16 Charing Cross, London

Branches :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Funds... ... „ 17,500,000

Head Office :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BABY'S FIRST BIRTHDAY.

WHAT a truly important event is BABY'S CHRISTENING DAY and FIRST BIRTHDAY in the annals of family life. The little hero or heroine of the hour is surrounded by relatives, well-wishers and friends who offer their hearty congratulations to the happy parents

GOD-MOTHERS and GOD-FATHERS

are you in quest for some pretty and suitable present for the little one ? If so, we can show you numerous

ARTISTIC SOUVENIRS

which will please father, delight mother and prove of service to your God-child.

Our show-rooms are open daily from 9-30 A. M. to 6-30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) and a staff of competent assistants are ever ready to serve all comers.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS & SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer : Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the
SOLE AGENTS.
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

In Enormous Demand since 1870.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood, Rs. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath. prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc, 61 Hornby Road. (opp: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING :—

- 4 LEMON CLING PEACHES
- 4 BARTLETT PEARS
- 4 APRICOTS
- 4 GREENGAGES
- 4 ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
- 3 STEWED PRUNES
- 1 BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS

IMPORTERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

Established 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.........	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

H. M. COOK,
Ag. Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Building, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN LIFE INSURANCE FOR EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.

For Particulars of New Schemes apply to

KING KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE,

RESULTS FOR 1911.

Policies Issued	...6,551 for £ 2,249,059
New Premiums (1911)...	„ 104,847
Annual Income ...	„ 1,468,028
Assets	„ 10,505,564
Total Payments under Policies	„ 28,032,890
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910...	£ 442,000

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,

Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon.
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MFG. CO., LD.,

(in voluntary liquidation,)

NOTICE is hereby given that the First distribution of the assets of this Company at Rs. 40 per share will be paid on and after the 20th instant to the shareholders on their presenting their Share Certificates at No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, between 11 a. m., and 4 p. m., on all days except Saturdays.

H. R. GREAVES,
SORABJI E. WARDEN,
Joint Liquidators.

Bombay, 8th August, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given to the HOLDERS of DEBENTURES of the above Company, secured by the Debenture Trust Deed bearing date the 15th August, 1904, that the Debentures secured by the said Indenture fall due on 15th August, 1912, and that the same will be paid off on and after that date next, at the Registered Office of the Company, at 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, upon delivery to the Company of the Debentures with a receipt endorsed thereon signed by the holders for the moneys thereby secured. Notice is hereby also given that INTEREST on the said Debentures will cease from the said 15th day of August, 1912.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

13, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay, 25th July, 1912.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ad-interim DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 40 per share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1912, payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after MONDAY the 26th August, 1912, between 11-30 A.M. and 3 30 P.M. (S.T.) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 13th August 1912 on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 26th August, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 6th August, 1912.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ad-interim DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 12-8 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June 1912, payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after MONDAY the 26th August, 1912, between 11-30 a. m. and 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 13th August 1912 on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 26th August, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 6th August 1912.

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ad-interim DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 4 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1912, payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after MONDAY the 26th August, 1912, between 11-30 a. m. and 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 13th August 1912 on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 26th August, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 6th August 1912.

JUNAGAD RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned upto 12 midday of 5th September, 1912, for the SUPPLY of 4000 to 4500 tons of the best BENGAL COAL to be brought direct by steamer and delivered not later than 31st October 1912 into Railway wagons at Veraval Bandar.

The coal must be of the best quality, clean, and free from dust, shale stone or other impurities. The name of the pit and seam from which the coal is to be supplied should be stated and an authorised statement of the results of a recent analysis of the coal should be submitted along with the tender.

Forms of tender with conditions of supply can be obtained from the office of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of this Railway on payment of Re. 1 one

Rupees one hundred in cash or in currency note must be remitted as earnest money along with the tender which will be refunded if the tender is rejected.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. BROOK FOX,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief,
Junagad State Railway.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :-
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians, Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. B. KENNEDY, 35 Marine Lines, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9¾ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Annas 14 per „ *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3⅜ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

By Special Arrangement, the management are enabled to exhibit this week the 1st of the Series of the

OLYMPIC SPORTS
and the
BOXING MATCH AT DIEPPE.
CARPENTIER vs. KLAUS)
An unfinished Fight of 19 Rounds.
THE LOST DAUGHTER:
(Tragic and Dramatic)
THE BUMP OF DESTRUCTION.
(The local favourite "Foolshead.")
PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE.
(A Record of the latest European Events.)

The Carpentier vs. Klaus Boxing Match film will be shown every night during the second and the third shows only.

Note: Please see Programmes and handbills for the arrangement of the Items that comprise the three shows that are given every night.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Goods, Grain Sweeping, etc.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th August 1912, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Depot at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping, iron and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th August, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Khara Tank Street otherwise known as Chiboor Gully, near Bhendy Bazar.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Janmahomed Rahimtoola and Sachedina Rahimtoola, the mortgagees, and on account and risk of the Esmailjee Noorbhoy Alibhai Noorbhai, Amanbai, widow, Amtoobai and Sukanbai, daughter of Noorbhai Boodhalbhai under the power of sale conferred by the Indenture of mortgage dated 17th December 1910 the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate in Khara Tank Street or otherwise known as Makoond Guzer Street or Chiboor Gully near Bhendy Bazar without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement—295 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 293 and New No. 7586, Old Survey Nos. 1459-1460 and New Survey No. 4591 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay in C. Ward under Ward Nos. 7985 and 7986 and Street Nos. 93 and 95 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Abdul Tyeb Falleyalli Javi on or towards the West by the property of Dawoodji Tyabji on or towards the North by the said Khara Tank or Chiboor Gully or Guzer Street and on or towards the south by a Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors of the mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable vacant piece of land at Cavel Street.

Suit No. 579 of 1911.

Balaram Pandurang Vagal and others...Plaintiffs.
Vs.
Shamrao Narayan Vagal and others......Defendants

Under instructions of Rustomji Dhanjibhoy Sethna Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent decree passed in the above suit dated the 25th day of March, 1912 Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1912 at the hour of 5 p.m., (S.T.), put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises undermentioned immoveable property that is to say all that vacant piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground situate lying and being at Cavel Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C. Ward No. 3809 and Street No. 144 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the vacant piece of land belonging to Bombay Municipality and beyond that by the new Public Road called Cavel Street on or towards the South partly by the property of Maneckjee Daruwalla partly by the property of Anandrao Ramchandra and partly by the property of Jao Noronha on or towards the East by a passage on or towards the West partly by the property belonging to Dinshaw Kerawalla and partly by the property of Bai Sonabai Bahramji Pochkhanawalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the said Receiver at their office, at Old Agra Bank Building, No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Bazaar Gate Street.

Under instruction from the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Cowasjee Rustomjee Ashburner the Executor of the last will of the late Khan Bahadur Rustomji Jamasji Ashburner and in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by an Indenture of mortgage-deed the 2nd day of October 1909, Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will on THURSDAY the 5th proximo at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate in the west side of Bazaar Gate Street within the Fort of Bombay within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement one hundred and six square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the Bazaar Gate Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the house of Bai Hamabai Maneckji Nusserwanji Petit, on or towards the North by the House of Doctor Dosabhoy Bejonji Culgirwala and or towards the South by the house of Welljibhoy Luckmichand and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8656 and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 2198 (1) and Street Nos. 214-216 and 218.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. F.P. Pavri, attorney for the mortgagee at his office No. 44 Tamarind Lane Fort or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th August, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No, 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

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India, at the first sign of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA, and take BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1 each.

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For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. etc. Re. 1-8ans.

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Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans 4, each.

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IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
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"SHELL" MEANS SATISFACTION
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THE
Bombay Gazette

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

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2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per dos Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9¾ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,

No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable furniture etc.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 15th August, at 2 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, opposite Messrs. Whiteway and Laidlaw's Establishment valuable teak and blackwood mahoganized furniture, such as sets of dining room, sofas and chairs, side and corner cabinets, round, writing and sidetables, hatstand, show cases, single and double almyrah, clothes and hanging, presses, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, chest-of-drawers, easy and light chairs, carpets, phonograph etc,

The above is on view.

SALE TO-MORROW, FRIDAY 16th instant.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 16th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Roosevelt House, Apollo Bunder opposite Taj Mahal Hotel, the valuable teakwood and blackwood French polished household furniture of the latest design, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, suite of drawing-room sofas and chairs, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, handsome cabinets, bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, one sweet-toned cottage piano by Arthur Allison, specially constructed for India for Rose and Co. table and hanging lamps, carpets, clock etc., the property of C. Pusey Esq. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th August, 1912.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable
Retail from
Messrs. **BRANDON & CO.,**
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GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
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HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

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FOR SALE.—Those who are willing to purchase.

	Height Ft. In.	Length Ft. In.	Age
ONE FEMALE ELEPHANT.	8 3	10 7	45
ONE CHILD ELEPHANT...	7 6	9 3	14

are requested to correspond with "A." care of this Paper.

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ENGLISH PEACHES, best quality, unsurpassed in flavour, packed carefully in box with compartments, per 6 lbs., Rs. 4-8. Carriage free.

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1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
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1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
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2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
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1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

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1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

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A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.
Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, AUG. 13.] [BOMBAY, AUG. 14.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	75 5-16	2-8	
do. Rentes ...	92 1-2		unchgd
31-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	92 3-4	1-4	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 2-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	28 5-16	3-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	28 3-8	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York ...	61 1-8	3-8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·27 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20 48	1-2	
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-4		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight...	3 1-8		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 3-4		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 5-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 3-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 7-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-4	1-8	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Indian Bazars buying.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot — Easier—Moderate business
Futures — Feverish
Manchester — Quiet with a limited enquiry
Total Sales ... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 „
Imports ... 4,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 6·62—21
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 1-16—1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·27	6·15	6·10	6·05	6·05
—18	—19	—18	—19	—18

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.
6·06	6·07	6·07	6·08
—18	—18	—19	—18

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 11·10 Jan. 11·10.
New York Official Noon call Oct. 11·15 Jan. 11·14
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct 11·23 Jan. 11·27

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 6,000
„ Receipts at „ last year ... 9,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ... Nil
„ Exports to Continent ... 1,000
„ Spot Cotton ... 11·90—10

Futures—Month of Oct 11·35+06
Futures—Month of Jan. 11·39+03
Declined owing to weakness in Southern spot market and increased offering and advanced later on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 11 15-16—3-16
Futures month of Oct ... 11 46+01
Futures month of Jan. ... 11 56—01
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady

MESSRS. NEILL BROTHER'S REPORT.

Our Circular is quite impartial.
The takings are 15,000,000.
Consumed 14,250,000.
The crop accounts are generally favorable.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	d 5 7-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	d 5 9-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	d 5 11-16
Good Bhownagger	d 5 12-16
F. G. Bhownagger	d 5 14-16
Fine Bhownagger	d 6
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	d 6
Good Oomras M. G.	d 5 13-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	d 5 15-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	d 6 1-16
Good M. G. Oomras	d 5 13-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	d 6 1-16
Good Broach	d 6
F. G. Broach	d 6 5-32
Fine Broach	d 6 5-16
Good Khandeish	d 5 11-16
F. G. Khandeish	d 5 13-16

Liverpool, August 13.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings ... Very little doing and prices unchanged
Tone Cloths ... Market steady.
Weft American " 54" ... 12
Weft Egyptian " 80" ... 17 7-8
Tone—Yarn—Market easy.
Weft Egyptian " 32" ... 12 1-8
Twist " 32" W T C... 10 1-8
Twist " 32" B ... 10 1-2
Cloth G 20 36 inch ... 14
Twist " 36" W T C... 10 3-8
Twist " 36" B ... 10 3-4
Twist " 42" ... 12 1-8
Twist American " 60" ... 16 1-4
Twist Egyptian " 60" ... 17 1-8
Twist Egyptian " 80" ... 21 1-2
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 10 7-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 10 7-8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool... 6 4-32
Buyers or Sellers ... Sellers.
Months ... Aug.-Sept

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 5-8—1-8
Do. Months— ... Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ... 38 unchgd
Do Months—July-Aug.—London—Value
Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... }
Do. Month— ... } Unchgd
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... }

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 37 3-4—1-4
Do Month ... Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 54 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Aug-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 50 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nearest value
Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship 63 3-4+1-2
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done—Buyers
Tone—Dull.
Linseed Calcutta... ... (yesterdays 59 9) To-days 59 6
Do, Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do Name of Port—London—Buyers—Quiet
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 56—1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 7-2-6 unchgd.
Sept.-Oct.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-8 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 10 1-2 unchgd
Aug-Sept.—Sellers—Quiet.
METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 89 3-4 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 7 1-2 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 78 5-8+1-8
FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 12s 9d—Value.
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 10 1-2+3-4d
Do. Months of Shipment... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Dull—Very little doing
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12 3 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments ... Oct Dec—
Tone—Neglected Nominal.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 9 11 1-4+1-4d
Months of Shipments ... Oct-Dec—Sellers.
11 2 1-2unchgd—Aug—Sellers.
Tone—Rather more demand—Closed quiet
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 14 1 1-2+3-4d
Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone.—Quiet—Unchgd
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 10 1-2 unchgd Value.
Month of Shipments ... Aug.-Sep.
Tone—Quiet.
Java-Sugar:—Unchanged—Little doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [14TH AUG, 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 12th Aug., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway........	25	28,296
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	14	16,817

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady and unchanged. There has been little business doing and the market closed early, pending the receipt of the allotments of Council Bills to-day. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote:—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 9-32d. 14th Sept
Do. do France ...170 3-4
Do. do Marks ...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...147 3-4
Shanghai „ ...199 1-4
Japan „ ...150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—
We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 96 8 0
Forward ... ... „ 96 6 0

BULLION:—

The London market for Bar Silver closed 3-16 higher for ready at 28 5-16 and 1-8 higher for forward at 28 3-8. New. York was 3-8 at to 61 1-2.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs. 24	0	0
Australian „ ...	„ 24	0	0
Sovereigns „ ...	„ 15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready ...	„ 71	10	0
1st Settlement	„ 71	11	0
2nd Settlement ...	„ 71	14	0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready ...	„ 81	4	0
1st Settlement ...	„ 81	5	0
2nd Settlement ...	„ 81	8	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Yesterday the New York market, after opening 19 and 26 points lower, closed 6 and 3 points higher on shorts covering and taking profits. Spot cotton was, however, easier, closing 10 points down in New York and 3-16 down in New Orleans. Though we may possibly see a temporary advance, there is nothing in the present position of the market to warrent a permanent rise. With a continuance of the present favourable weather, the chances are in favour of still lower prices for a time. The local market opened steadier with good Broach quoted Rs. 303 and during the morning the price rose to Rs. 304. There has been little business doing and closing rates are as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry is moderate and prices are irregular.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 314	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 307 1-2	Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	„ 300	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	„ 297	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	„ 291	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	„ 288-9	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	„ 278	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	„ 268	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„ 264	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	„ 269	Dec.
„ „ „	„ 274	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	„ 250	Jan.

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	„ 288	July-Aug.
Good H. G. Westerns	„ 268	„
Good M. G. Westerns	„ 278	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—
Opening Tone ... ... Firm.
Estimated Sales 8,000
Total Imports ... ...

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·40	6·28	6·24
+13	+13	+14
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·18	6·18	6·19
+13	+13	+13
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·20	6·21	6·21
+13	+14	+13

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is quiet.
We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 10 14 6 B.T.
September ... „ 11 10 0 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ... „ 10 12 6 „
RAPESEED:—Steady.
We quote:—
Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...Rs. 8 6 0 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ... „ 8 3 0 B.T.
Yellow „ „ ... „ 9 3 0 „
GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 54 8 0 D J
Black Kutni ... „ 46 8 0 D J
POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs 12 10 0 B. T.
CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 37 11 0
COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... „ 27 0 0
Forward ... „ 25 0 0 D. J.
GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Steady.
We quote:—
Jan.-Feb. Bold ... Rs. 45 0 0
MOWRASEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 8 2 0 R. T.
WHEAT:—
The market is quiet but steady.
We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 6 0 R. T.
„ Delhi Aug-Sept ... „ 5 7 6 „
„ „ May 1913 ... „ 5 9 0 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,747 1-2
Bank of India ...	65
Central Bank of India Ld. ...	30 1-2
Eastern Bank ...	89
Indian Specie ...	65

MILLS.

David ...	500
Fazulbhai Mills ...	445
Finlay Mills ...	405
Kohinoor ...	845
Manockji Petit ...	3,040
New Great Eastern ...	272 1-2
Standard ...	1,420
Swan Mill ...	257 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	175
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	183
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,640
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	23

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	550 C D

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	1,934	bales.
Wheat ...	27,151	cwts.
Linseed ...	23,936	„
Rapeseed ...	5,286	„
Gingellyseed ...	725	„
Poppyseed ...	1,096	„
Groundnuts...	179	„
Castorseed ...	3,658	„
Rice ...	4,917	„
Myrabollams..	Nil	
Cottonseed ...	1,824	„
Mowraseed ...	5,629	„
Gram ...	4,681	„
Joowar ...	9,951	„
Maize ...	Nil	
Barley ...	5,200	„

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 12th Aug.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1912-13 ...	£ 15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1912 to 10th Aug, 1912, by Council Bills ...	£ 7,320,231
Balance to be remitted from 11th Aug 1912, to 31st March, 1913 ...	£ 8,179,769

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

The following is the statement of the Bank's assets on 14th August 1912 as compared with the figures of 14th July 1912. This shows an increase of about 12 lacs of rupees in the working Capital during the month.

	14th July Rs.	14th Aug. Rs.
Local Bills Discounted ...	2,87,000	97,000
Cash Credits ...	9,27,000	9,69,000
Loans and Demand Advances	26,79,000	34,18,000
Office Furniture and Fittings	16,000	16,000
Sundries ...	28,000	31,000
Cash and Investments ...	8,69,000	14,63,000
	48,06,000	59,94,000

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of traffic for week ended 3rd Aug. on 1,827·84 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 1,76,000	Rs. 2,70,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,53,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	96	148	4	248
For previous 4 weeks of half year	8,22,000	13,28,000	27,000	21,77,000
Total for 5 weeks	9,98,000	15,98,000	34,000	26,30,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,75,590	2,57,453	8,147	4,41,190
Per mile of Ry...	96	141	4	241
Total to corresponding date...	10,34,068	11,95,701	30,584	22,60,353

Increase for the week ....Rs. 11 810
Do. to date ....Rs. 3,69,647

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 3rd Aug. on 945·61 miles open:—

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 1,70,000	Rs. 2,80,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,54,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	180	296	4	480
For previous 4 weeks of half year	6,94,000	13,69,000	16,000	20,79,000
Total for 5 weeks	8,64,000	16,49,000	20,000	25,33,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,57,421	3,06,113	4,196	4,67,730
Per mile of Ry...	167	324	4	495
Total to corresponding date...	8,32,502	13,29,016	17,901	21,79,419

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 13,730
Increase to date .... „ 3,53,581

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p.c.	361
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	100	14 p.c.	
Ld.	500	500	13 p.c.	283
Bank of Bombay	100	50	6 „	1745
Bank of India	500	500	14 „	65
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1750
Bank of Madras.........	100	100	7 „	1420
Bank of Rangoon	100	50	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda	50	10	5 „	69
Credit Bank of India Ld...	25	12½	12 p.c	11½
National Bank of India...	100	100	9	570
Punjab National Bank...	50	30	8	125
People's Bank of India...	100	50	7	27½
Specie Bank				65
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	12½
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		28½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank.........	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank	£ 10	£ 4	4 „	88
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 „	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 „	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld	$ 125	$ 125	£2	...

Interest at 4 per cent. payable while line under construction. Interest has been paid upto 30th June 1911.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi).........	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6p.c.	110
Broach City.........	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1230
Godavery Valley.........	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	640
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hinglee	100	100	6p.c.	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	140
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co..	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9p.c.	300
Mahomedpura Cotton......	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva.........	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	290
New East India	1000	1000	75	910
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	875
New Berar...	500	500	40	575
New Prince of Wales	500	500	80	745
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld. ...	500	500	50	750
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	840
Alliance	1000	1000	...	80
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	126
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	402½
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co.........	250	250	15	760
Bombay United	250	250	Nil	562½
Century	100	100	3	305
Central India.........	500	500	70	2150
China	1000	1000	...	1000
Chho Silk	500	500	20	440
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1540
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	500
Connaught	300	300	...	280
Coorla	1000	1000	yr. 20	650
Crescent	100	100	4	111¼
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	1290
Crown	500	500	20	500
David	250	250	10	477½
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	517½
Empress	500	500	...	250
Edward Sassoon Mill......	200	200	nil	207½
Fazulbhoy	250	250	...	437½
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1640
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	372½
Gold Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	400
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	745
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	490
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton.........	500	500	...	100
Indian Mfg.........	1000	1000	...	520
Indo-China Mfg.........	1000	1000	nil	850
James Greaves	500	500	...	325
Jamshed Mfg.........	250	250	5	192½
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	275
Khandesh	1000	610	25	850
Khatow Makonjee.........	1000	1000	45	1450
Kohinoor	500	500	15	830
Leopold	100	100	...	72½
Lakshmi Cotton.........	1000	1000	yr. 100	1510
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2300
Madhavji Dharamsay......	500	500	65	1640
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	30	2950
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	80	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	262½
New City of Bombay ..	500	500	20	1190
Phœnix	100	100	6	138¾
Presidency	1000	1000	...	500
Ripon	1000	1000	...	400
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	830
Sassoon Silk.........	500	500	yr. 35	465
Sholapur.........	1000	1000	125	4850
S. Mahratha	250	250	15	100
Standard Mills	500	500	25	1375
Sun	250	250	nil	121
Swan	250	250	10	240
Swadesh	500	500	25	1635
Textile.........	500	500	20	1525
Vishnu Cotton ....O.	500	500	nil	490
Do. ...P.	500	500	nil	645
Western India	1000	1000	25	555

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Al'ok Ashdown & Co......	100	100	6 p.c.	175
All India Ut. Co. Ld......	100	20	5 „	16½
Bamankua	10	10	...	9
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	28
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p.c.	94xd.
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	63
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	575
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. ....O.	£10	£10	Nil.	175
Do do. P.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	187cd
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	2 p.c.	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	1015
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p.c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co. ......O	250	250	7-8	295
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	295
Central I. M. Co., Ld. ...	10	10	3½	88¾
Delhi Flour.........	200	200	10	140
Empire of I. L. A.........	500	50	30 p.c.	200
John Roberts and Co. ...	100	100	5 p.c.	205
Josta Fans Supply Co. ...	100	50	7 yr.	50
Kemp and Co.........	200	175	12½ „	181
Karac Landing	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co	100	100	8	111
Marsland Price and Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	73
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co.	200	50	20 p.c.	311
Oriental Mining.........	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co.........	40	40	10 p.c.	37
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	yr. 42	812½
Shivrajpore Syn. etc. ...	10	10	...	23
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	5	95
Soundy and Co.........	100	100	...	20
Tata Iron Steel Co. Ld. O.	75	85	...	90
Do. D.	30	80	...	197
Do. P.	150	130	...	185
Thacker and Co.	50	50	25 p.c.	210
Telephone Co.........	25	25	yr. 1½	60
Treacher and Co.	500	500	yr. 30	465

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p.c.	685
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 „	135
Sindh Light Railways Ld (Mirpur Khas—Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 „	140
Do. Mirpur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Railway Co	00	500	4½ „	545cd
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ „	138
Central Provinces	25		4 „	74
Guzrat Railway	75		4 „	99

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DUNNE.—July 21, at Murree, the wife of Terence F. K. Dunne, Royal Garrison Artillery, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation 3-40 p. m.
Harword League football match.
Rugby football, Bombay Gymkhana v. Old Crocks, Oval, 6 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim: "A business man must have common sense and ambition; he must not be a dreamer." —Cornelius Vanderbilt.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s. s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 2nd instant, left Aden at 6 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a. m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURES.

The P. & O. Coy's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday the 17th inst. at 2-39 p. m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel T. W. Boner V. D., and Officers, the string Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play under the direction of Sergt: J. O'Dell commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day.

LECTURE.—Major C. L. Peacocke will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.). Subject:—"The Theosophical Society and Toleration." Mr. J. J. Vimadalal will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

FIRE IN A GRAIN SHOP.—A fire was noticed in a grain shop belonging to one Rangraj Sulaksey at Matunga at four o'clock on Wednesday morning. The fire was due to a burning kerosine oil lamp placed in a wooden bracket. The damage is estimated at Rs. 400. The house was saved from total destruction by the prompt arrival of the Fire Brigade. While attempting to put out the fire, two of the men were slightly injured.

RUGBY IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gymkhana will play its first Rugby match of the season this afternoon when it will meet a team of "Old Crocks" at the Oval at six o'clock.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality, and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay during the 24 hours from 6. a.m., on the 13th August to 6 a.m. on the 14th Aug.:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Plague ...	2	2
Total mortality from all causes...		109
Same date last year..............		86
Cholera	9	5

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h m	Depth on Sill. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h m	Depth on Sill. ft. in.
Aug. 15	m 0 41	28 7	m 6 33	14 11
	1 10 a	30 0	7 19 a	15 7
16	m 1 27	28 6	m 7 17	15 10
	1 48 a	29 3	8 0 a	15 7
17	m 2 14	28 0	m 8 2	17 2
	2 26 a	28 2	8 41 a	16 0
18	m 3 4	27 2	m 8 49	18 8
	3 5[illegible]	26 11	9 25 a	16 8
[illegible]	[illegible]	26 2	m 9 41	20 1
	3 45 a	25 3	10 15 a	17 6
20	m 5 9	25 3	m 10 53	21 4
	4 29 a	24 5	11 17 a	18 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise		Sunset
„ 15 (Thursday)	„	6h 20m	„ 7h 7m
„ 16 (Friday)	„	6h 20m	„ 7h 6m
„ 17 (Saturday)	„	6h 20m	„ 7h 6m
„ 18 (Sunday)	„	6h 21m	„ 7h 5m
„ 19 (Monday)	„	6h 21m	„ 7h 4m
„ 20 (Tuesday)	„	6h 21m	„ 7h 3m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, Aug. 19th. 10h. 26-6m. p. m.; Full Moon, 28th, 1h. 23-9m. a.m.; Last Quarter, Sept. 4th, 6h. 43-1m. p.m. New Moon, 11th, 9h. 11-5m. a. m.

JOURNALISM IN PEKING.

Ever since the inception of the Republic the number of daily journals increases with great rapidity, says the Peking "Shuntien Shih Pao." Journalism, no doubt, is one of the best civilizing agents in any society, but the local journalism in Peking means more antogonism, dispute and disturbance in the society. When the editors of the "Central News" were arrested there was a conflict between the press and the police authorities. When the "Kuo Min Kung Pao" building was pulled down by the men from the Tung Meng Hui group, party war began. Even the paper organs of the same parties do not always agree in their opinions when it is learned that the men from the "Min Kuo Pao" smashed the furniture in the office of the "Free Press." In promoting their interests and in upholding their avowed principles different papers do sometimes attack one another through editorial columns, but they never go so far as to cause personal injury and property destruction. In case of libel and black-mailing a lawsuit can be brought against the guilty, but brutal force should never be used to settle the disputes. It is very discouraging to see the condition of journalism in Peking devoting more space to their selfish ends than to anything else.—"Celestial Empire."

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, AUG. 14.

The activity of the monsoon is still largely confined to the West Coast, the South-East Punjab, the Gangetic plain, North-East India and Burma, and the northward portion of the trough of low pressure indicates that no large change in the general distribution of the rainfall is likely in the immediate future. There is a tendency to the formation of a depression at the head of the Bay.

The rainfall has been nearly general in the east of the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and Lower Burma; fairly general on the West Coast Gujarat, Central India east, on the north of the Madras Coast, Bengal and Assam; and local in the south-east of Madras and the east of the Punjab. A few falls have occurred in Bombay, Deccan, South Rajputana and Upper Burma.

Madura reports two inches; Salem 1 1-2 inches Kodaikanal and Mount Abu, each one inch; Simla, three inches; Mainpuri, and Benares, each 1 1-2 inches; Lucknow, two inches; Guya, and Balasore, one inch; Hazaribagh, three inches; Sambalpur, six inches; Burdwan, 1 1-2 inches; Tezpur, one inch; Akyab and Mergui, each two inches; Kyaukpyu, and Moulmein, each 1 1-2 inches; Tavoy, three inches; and Victoria Point, four inches.

Forecast: An increase of rain in the hills of the United Provinces.

LANDSLIP DELAYS MAIL TRAIN.

SIMLA, AUG. 14.

Incessant heavy rain has been falling here since last night and a landslip between Sheogi and Kathlighat on the Kalka-Simla Railway delayed the up Calcutta mail train by over an hour in reaching Simla.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 14th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 0·50" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme eastern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in the south-eastern districts; the minimum is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen except in the extreme western districts; Mainpuri has had 1·67", Cawnpore 0·29" and Allahabad 0·77". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is in defect at Ajmer and Jaipur; the minimum is in excess in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and isolated showers in Kathiawar; Rajkot has had 0·15," Deesa 0·86," Ahmedabad and Surat 0·20" each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur records 0·27" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or slightly below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay records 0·10" of rain and Karwar 0·12." Skeis are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0.15" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is in slight excess in the southern half of the division and in defect at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces with the exception of the extreme western districts and in Gujarat; over the rest of the reporting area, however, rainfall has decreased. Isolated showers are reported from the east Punjab, Kathiawar, the Central Provinces, the south Bombay Deccan and on the Madras Coast. On the west coast of the Peninsula, precipitation has been light. In all only 41 stations report rainfall exceeding 1-2 inch.

Fairly general rain is likely in the United Provinces, local rain in the north and the east Punjab, Gujarat and on the west coast of the Peninsula, and some showers in Rajputana, the central parts of the country, Kathiawar, the south Bombay Deccan and possibly on the north Madras Coast.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	46·54	46·59	46·21	42·13
Wednesday, 14th August...	0·11	0·08	0·14	0.10
Total	45 65	46·67	46·35	42·23
Same date last year......	43·43	4?·32	45·38	38·90

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, AUG. 14.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours. In. cts.	Total to date. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1910. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1911. In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·04	42·77	52·73	38·19

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.
Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 14th Aug. In.	cts.	Total up-to-date. In.	cts.
0	12	50	54

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (13th)	94·3	81·5	...	0·00
Jask	95·3	84·8	...	0·00
Muskat (13th).........	96·3	87·6	...	0·26
Multan.........	100·8	82·5	...	4·48
Rawalpindi	95·4	79·9	...	12·70
Lahore	94·4	81·7	...	9·45
Sirsa.........	9?·8	77·5	...	7·29
Ambala	93·5	76·9	0·50	19·47
Delhi	88·0	78·8	...	16·86
Agra.........	87 5	79 0	...	11·12
Mainpuri.........	86·3	78·1	1·67	19·36
Jhansi	85 5	77·5	...	22·79
Cawnpore	85·7	78·4	0·29	15·76
Allahabad	83·1	77 5	0·77	16·31
Jacobabad	106·6	84·3	...	0·37
Karachi	88 0	81·5	...	3·15
Ajmer	81·6	75·2	...	10·91
Jaipur	86·2	76·1	0·04	24·07
Kotah	87·6	78·6	...	18·20
Bhuj.........	88·0	77·0	...	19·92
Dwarka	84·3	80·2	...	21·85
Veraval	82·1	78·8	...	25·92
Rajkot	88·1	73 8	0·15	25·72
Bhavnagar Para.........	90·0	77·5	0·01	33·21
Surat	83·9	76·1	0·20	46·64
Ahmedabad.........	86·6	76·2	0·20	33·89
Deesa	87·9	75·4	0·86	14·45
Neemuch.........	83·4	73·0	...	17·30
Indore	81·1	72·1	0·04	22·93
Jubbulpore	80·8	74·8	0·09	22·03
Saugor	80·8	73·1	...	24·80
Hoshangabad	84·1	74·4	0·02	28·76
Khandwa.........	85·7	74·1	...	11·25
Akola	89·2	74·1	...	15·67
Amraoti	87·8	73·3	...	16·20
Nagpur.........	87·1	75 8	...	38·97
Chanda	89 5	77 0	...	30·47
Raipur.........	88·7	74 6	0·27	29·38
BOMBAY.........	83·3	77·4	0·10	42·23
Ratnagiri.........	85·8	75·4	0·09	75·13
Mormugao	84·5	77·2	0·01	79·98
Karwar	84·2	75·0	0·12	89·16
Malegaon.........	82·4	70·6	...	10 00
Ahmednagar	85·6	68·5	...	4·90
Poona	82·0	70·3	0·01	12·04
Sholapur.........	92·3	69·1	...	7·80
Bijapur	90·2	69·3	...	4 98
Belgaum	75·3	66·5	0·15	53·73
Aurangabad.........	86·9	68·2	0·01	12·62
Nizamabad (Indur)	91.4	73·7	...	21·40
Hyderabad	88 8	72·2	...	11·07
Mangalore	84·3	74·3	0·48	90·41
Calicut.........	82·8	75·1	0·22	89·97
Cochin	87·2	75·2	...	79·71
Colombo	87·0	75·0	0·05	26·40
Masulipatam	95·3	81·2	...	13·58
Bellary	94·5	74·3	...	2 85
Cuddapah	98·2	79·1	...	4·54
Madras.........	96·5	74·0	0·23	4·96
Bangalore	86·3	66·3	0·03	8·32
Coimbatore	84·9	71·8	...	4·54
Trichinopoly	93·6	76·8	...	5·06
Negapatam	92·5	80·0	...	1·14

A Family Medicine Without Alcohol

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a tonic and alterative, free from alcohol. What is a "tonic"? A medicine that imparts strength or tone; a medicine that builds up, gives vigor and power. What is an "alterative"? A medicine that alters or changes unhealthy action to healthy action. Ayer's Sarsaparilla does all this without stimulation. Ask your doctor if a family medicine, like Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is not vastly better without alcohol than with it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co BOMBAY

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL
Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
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It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair dressing.

PER BOTTLE RE. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS.
Sample free on application with half anna.
Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
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LAHORE AGENT J. Bhagwan Swarup and Sons, Anarkali, LAHORE.

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Packed Free. Carriage Paid direct from our Factory to your Port. Ten Days' Free Trial. Best British-made MEAD COVENTRY FLYERS Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, B. S. A. Free Wheels, Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc.
LATEST MODELS £3. 10s. to £9
Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer on sample machine. Agents wanted.
MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 328, LIVERPOOL

For particulars, catalogues, &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, "Dept. 3:3." P. O. Box 249, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Culna, 3,963 tons, Captain J. Farquharson, will sail to-day for Antwerp, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The Rubattino Line steamer Sardegna, 3,225 tons, Captain A. Muzis, will sail to-day for Genoa, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, the 13th August, 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Vines	R I M
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Hordern	R I M
R I M S Palinarus	Comdr Taylor	Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 14.

Baron Palworth	3137	Cameron		T M & Co
Gymeric	2598	Cassack	13-8	B Lang
Helios	860	Knudsen		F F C & Co
Kasara	505	King		M M & Co
Lingfield	2614	Hunt		R A Willis
Putiala	1922	Whytebead		M M & Co
Queen Maud	2775	Currie		T Morrison & Co
Saifi	565	Morin		Arab S N Co
Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai 28-8	P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Markgraf	2325	Tantren	Durban	17-8	A S & Co
B Beckbergen	2447	Hond	R'dam	20-8	T M & Co
C&R Toronto	3949	Pickering	K'chi	16-8	J Finlay & Co
D&E Pasha	3839	Elliott	Calcutta	17-8	T M & Co
K Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Jeddah	16-8	Bo & P S N Co
L Babadari	829	Ahmed			Bo S N Co
M Satrunji	547	Hoosein			Bo S N Co
P Braunfels	3558	Ottman	Karachi	17-8	W & A G & Co
Q Budrie	163	Fisher	Busreh		Arabs Steamers Ld
H W P D					
Sarasvati	443	Ebrahim			Bo S N Co
Indravati	573	Ismail	B'nagar		Bo S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
2 Elysia	3994	Coverly			W & A G & Co
3 Milton	2024	Williams	Naples		W & A G & Co
5 Polcevera	1345	Amezaga	Genoa	20-8	R Line
6 Sardegna	3229	Murgio	Genoa		R Line
7 Culna	3963	Farquharson	Antwerp	15-8	M M & Co
8 Lord Dufferin	3007	West		20-8	W & A G & Co
9 Goslar	2443	Schluten	Hamburg	17-8	Volkart Bros
12&13 Himalaya	3700	Evans			P & O Co
14 Lhasa	750	Manley			M M & Co
15 Locksley Hall	2310	Crawford	L'pool	15-8	K Nixon & Co
16 Kola	570	Elton			M M & Co

DEPARTURES.

Aug	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
14	India	Gordon	Shanghai

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Sardegna, Muzis, for Genoa, &c.
" Culna, Farquharson, for Antwerp.
" Kola, Elton, for Persian Gulf.

The steamer Salsette, to arrive for Aden, began to load yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line s s Scindia Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 13th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUG. 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

Elysia s—1 bale wool, E Shewji; 25 bales wool, T Tezpal; 33 bales wool, H K M Jaitna; 1,250 cwts myrabollams P Mathuradas and Co; 136 cwts Colombo roots A H Bundially; 90 cwts chutney Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—28 cwts chutney H P Sethna and Co; 56 cwts chutney F Nowroji.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—11 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co; 600 cwt myrabollams P Mathuradas and Co.

Salsette s—2 1-4 cwts ivory J. Tatia.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—21 casks skins Enrico N Stein.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lord Dufferin s—300 cwts turmeric bulbs and 105 cwts gum M Jafferbhoy; 1,200 cwts cattle horns, E Mahomed; 11,500 cwts poppyseed 4,017 cwts nigerseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, 20,000 cwts linseed, and 5,940 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.

FOR PALERMO.

Sardegna s—3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Goslar s—3000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Beckbergen s—7,500 cwts barley Ralli Bros; 48 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 3,812 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Braunfels s—120 bales hemp, E Oomersey

FOR HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—40 cwts corrianderseed, H Shamji; 102 cwts mustardseed Bauer and Krause.

FOR NAPLES.

Sardegna s—1,500 cwts wheat Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR HULL.

Toronto s—2,678 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement Traffic of earnings for week ending 3rd Aug. 1912.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate eargs for week ending 3rd Aug. 1912				
G. I. P. Ry.	2791·68	1230600	4629200	5859800
A.-D.-C. Ry.	125·90	40500	148100	188600
BaranKotah Ry.	40·29	5000	14000	19000
Total...	2957·87	1276100	4791300	6067400
Earnings for corresp. 7 days ending 3rd Aug. 1911				
G. I. P. Ry.	2791·68	955980	4189915	5145895
A.-D.-C. Ry.	125·66	34932	134953	169885
B.-K. Ry.	40·29	3184	9486	12670
Total...	2957·63	994096	4334354	5328450
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R.	......	+274620	+439285	+713905
A.D.C.R.	+ 0·24	+ 5568	+ 13147	+ 13715
Baran-Kotah R.	......	+ 1816	+ 4514	+ 6380

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 ° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 ° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125 ° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
CHRISTMAS NUMBER.
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THE CHOICE of a PIANO is somewhat difficult of solution in these days as one has so many makes offered in India all of which are "the best" from the manufacturers or the retailers point of view. To the uninitiated we would offer the advice that they cannot do better than follow the example given by the authorities of the Leipzic Conservatorium of Music who have given the matter of the choice of pianos most careful and thorough consideration from all points, with the result that at this celebrated institution of which Mendelssohn was the first Director, only Bluthner Pianos are purchased and nearly ONE HUNDRED GRANDS are in constant use.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 15th August, 1912.

INDIA'S MINERAL RESOURCES.

THE development of India's mineral resources proceeds steadily, if slowly, and more is done in this direction than the general public is aware of. The annual report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India indicates the progress of mining, but as he explains his account relates entirely to the administration of the Mines Act of 1901 and is not a complete statistical review of Indian mining and analogous industries. In addition to the returns the Chief Inspector gives, there is a considerable output from quarries which are under twenty feet deep which do not come under the cognisance of the Act. His figures, therefore, cannot be regarded as a complete index to the production of the mineral wealth of the country. Figures of production of all minerals raised in British India and the Native States, whether from workings under the Act or not, are published in the Records of the Geological Survey, but as the report of the Chief Inspector deals with the extensive mines, it is of itself interesting, apart from the suggestions he makes as to the better working of the mines and for the protection of the workers from accident or disease. He records an increase in the coal output, in mica, gems, gold, limestone, iron, copper, salt, slate, wolframite, fuller's earth, corundum, and decreases in manganese, magnesite, clay, galena, graphite, chromite and tin. During the year the average number of persons working in and about the mines, regulated by the Indian Mines Act, was 146,336, of whom 93,656 worked underground. Ninety-two thousand and forty-eight of the total were adult males, 48,971 adult females and 5,317 children under twelve years of age. The figures show an increase of 1,656 workers, equivalent to 1·14 per cent. A small increase in the number of those employed in coal mines is recorded, as in the coal-mines of Bengal, where the great majority of the workpeople were employed and, where, although labour was scarce and most managers could have employed more workpeople had they been forthcoming, there was no acute labour question as in some previous years. Briefly stated there was generally an improvement in the condition of the mineral industry in India in 1911 as compared with the previous year, though labour was again scarce at the manganese mines in the Nagpur district of the Central Provinces. In order to avoid local scarcity at the coal mines of the Assam Railways and Trading Company, labour was again imported from the Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur, and the experiment was tried of employing Chinese, Nepalese, and Mekranis from Baluchistan, of whom the two latter were found to be the more satisfactory. Another experiment is reported from the Cape Copper Company's mine where the hand and drill men used to be imported from Southern India. Gradually the local Santhals were taught the work and are now able successfully to compete both at the machine and as hammerman.

Of the output of minerals it is shown that there was an increase of coal by 5·80 per cent., the total being over twelve million tons. Of this 95·19 per cent. was raised in Bengal. The increase in that province was 691,598 tons, which exceeded the increase for the whole of India. The increase came mainly from the Jharia coal-field where there was an excess of ten per cent. The coal trade was better than in the previous year and might have been better still, but that a late harvest produced a scarcity of labour in the autumn and the year closed without much accumulated stock at the collieries. The average output per person employed, it may be mentioned, is not great, being only 174 tons below ground, and above and below ground 113, a little better than in the previous year, but poor as compared with the English average, which is 287 tons per person, above and below ground. The output of mica increased by 48·23 per cent. owing to the improved condition of the trade. This might have been bettered but that it was impossible to keep pace with the demand for slab mica though prices advanced considerably through the year. Modern methods of working will have to be resorted to, for the outcrop workings are gradually being exhausted and vertical shafts will have to be sunk. The output of manganese ore fell off by 5·81 per cent., although the price remained unchanged. This is low and the consequence was that small concessionaries were unable to work. Gems were produced in greater quantities by about ten per cent., though there was little demand for the larger and finer qualities. The output of gold increased by 153 per cent. on the year, though the Dharwar mines are now definitely closed down and the shafts scaled over. Hopes of improvement are entertained with regard to the Anantpur district. Madras where material progress has been made; modern appliances have been set in position, but the producing stage is not expected to be reached until 1913, though a large increase in the European staff has been made in anticipation.

Fatal accidents in mines increased by twenty to 137 eleven above the average of the past three years. These resulted in the loss of 174 lives, 137 men and 37 females. The numbers do not appear large, but the percentage per million tons raised is higher than in England, and the Chief Inspector writes: "These figures appear to me to call for serious consideration on the part of colliery owners and managers. A study of each individual accident shows that many lives would have been saved by the exercise of greater vigilance on the part of the subordinate officials and men, frequent inspections of the roof and sides of all roads open to traffic and of all working places. It is not enough for officials to casually glance at a place for the purpose of detecting dangerous conditions. A systematic examination should be made with a stick or sounding pole and what is of equal importance is that immediate action should be taken when danger is discovered, either by removing it or by securely fencing the place and whenever possible the officials should personally see that any instructions they may give for securing the roof and sides are actually carried out." But the fact remains that most of the accidents are due to the carelessness, indifference or inexperience of the workers. They rarely examine their working-places either before or during the shift. Pillar-robbing and working in unauthorised places were responsible for nineteen fatal and three other serious accidents. Only experience, added to careful education, will eradicate resort to this dangerous practice by the dishonest and the lazy. Subordinate officials exercise but little authority and the Chief Inspector urges the necessity for discipline among sirdars, who are in the habit of leaving the mines at midday without relief, and it is generally in their absence that dangerous practices are resorted to and accidents occur. Disease in the coal mines is rather more to be feared than occasional accident. Jharia coal-field has a Sanitation Committee of its own and during the year it had to contend against plague and cholera. In the first case of the latter affection the man was found to have been drinking soda water from the Bhaga bazaar. This was analysed by the company's medical officer who reported "the resultant analysis reveals a most terrible condition of affairs and of all the unfiltered effluents of mines, tanks and rivers that I have examined, none have given such a result as this." The fact was due to the carelessness of a native hookman who had contaminated the mine water from which the filters received a part of their supply, resulting in the loss of twenty-nine lives. Cholera seems to visit most mines at some time or other, and from the Kodarma mica-field carried off 141 workers. Sanitary precautions do not commend themselves to ignorant people but perhaps the provisions of the Bengal Mining Settlements Act, when it comes into force, may effect an improvement in general health conditions.

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ANOTHER CHINESE REFORM.

CHINA is prolific just now of rumours of reform, although how many of these actually materialise or prove to be a mere temporary effort, such as the famous abandonment of the opium habit, must, for the present at least, be left largely to the imagination. The latest reform, which is reported to be in progress, would appear to be an important one, if it is actually effected, and will have large consequences on the preparation of budding officials for their duties, and their resulting qualifications. This is the dissolution of the College of Censors and the abolition of the Hanlin Academy. The latter was a very Conservative institution from the membership of which all the higher Government officials were selected. In order to become a member of the Hanlin-Yuen, it was necessary to pass three examinations, one for Master, another for Doctor, and a third for Professor. The last two were State examinations, for which every three years students and savants would flock from all parts of the Empire to Pekin, there to undergo confinement for several days at a stretch in the isolation cells of the Court of Examinations, and demonstrate their proficiency in the writings of Confucius and other classics by means of a brush and a piece of cloth The examinations were purely literary; the candidates had undertaken no studies, which gave them any idea of or the slightest training for public life or local administration. It is thus easy to understand the weakness and stupidity which has so frequently characterised Chinese officialdom and it is to be trusted that this institution will, indeed, be abolished and be substituted by something, which will provide and also test some suitable system of training for those, who are going to undertake public life. Such a change is just as necessary for the lower ranks of the members of the Haulin-Yuen. These have taken up advocacy, journalism teaching and other professions, which demand a more adequate education than a mere knowledge of Confucius and the classics.

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EDUCATION FOR THE POOR.

THE Bombay Society for the Promotion of Education amongst the masses sends us a reminder of the useful work, which it performs, in its annual report dealing with the year 1911. This society, which was founded in 1889, specially devotes itself to the provision of educational facilities, for the children of poor parents, who are unable to pay school fees. It has under its management five institutions all of which are free. They are a "Poor Boys' Seminary," which is a day school for the central area of Bombay, a day and night school at Chinchpogli, a night school at Colaba, and two libraries and reading rooms, one in the central area and the other at Colaba. The present president of the Society is the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, and the care of the managing committee to give the poor boys who attend their institutions the best education, which it is possible to supply, under the circumstances, was evidenced during the year, by the improved pay which was granted to their teachers. This they were enabled to do by the financial assistance accorded to them by the trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia. Government have recognised the efforts which have been made to improve the schools, and have increased their grants on three schools by Rs. 243, while it is hoped that in future a grant may be given to the Colaba Night School, which at present receives none. In spite of this, however, the funds of the Society are by no means in a satisfactory condition. Subscription and donations during the year amounted to Rs. 744-8 and Rs. 842, as compared with Rs. 806-8 and Rs. 1,305 in 1910. Happily the Wadia Trustees came to the rescue and enabled the Society to avoid any curtailment of its work, but the Society still needs funds badly to enable it to effect necessary improvements and extensions.

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AN UNPOPULAR SERVICE.

THE annual report of the Civil-Veterinary Department in the United Provinces cannot be expected to present many points of interest to Bombay: but there is one matter dealt with by the Superintendent which leads to some reflections in a country in which we are told the professions are as congested as they are at Home. In a word, the department does not seem popular, and the Superintendent has to place on record his regret that the offer of scholarships for the training of students at the veterinary colleges fails to attract but a very few young men to enter the profession, although every opportunity has been taken to give it publicity and encourage candidates. The author of the report suggests that the reason for the indifference displayed towards this interesting science may be that the class of man available in the United Provinces has not the natural inclination for practical work amongst horses and other domesticated animals—such as is the case with many Punjabis and other Northern races,—usually preferring clerical work. It is, moreover, noticed that from those who become qualified only a small percentage develop into first-class practitioners. During the year under report very few presented themselves for selection, none of which proved either eligible or suitable. It is unnecessary to point out that there is a daily increasing demand for the services of veterinary assistants, and it is suggested that if from *bona fide* inhabitants of the Provinces suitable students are not forthcoming, the scholarships should be thrown open to men from the Punjab and other provinces. The United Provinces Government have not immediately adopted the suggestion, but as a further attempt to popularise the department, the Director of Public Instruction has circularized the head masters of the High Schools in the Provinces, pointing out the advantages of service in the department. If this measure fails, it is stated, it may be decided to adopt the Superintendent's suggestion to recruit outside the Province. If our information is correct, there is no such difficulty experienced in Bengal, and the college at Belgatchia, a Calcutta suburb, is a flourishing institution.

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THE "CORSICAN'S" ESCAPE.

THE experience of the Allan liner "Corsican" emphasises two things —first, that when ice is abnormal in the track of ships even reduced speed is not an infallible preventive of collision; but we are also shown that it is a preventive of serious disaster. The other point is the great value of wireless installations. It is a matter for much congratulation that shipowners, even on the Indian coasting trade, are realizing this fact, and are equipping their vessels. The British India Company with their 120 ships have important developments in hand in the matter of wireless, and we understand will soon be able to claim that all their passenger vessels have been installed. The Royal Indian Marine are following on similar lines, and we now wait to hear that the smaller companies, employed purely in native passenger traffic, are adopting the system.

THE P. and O. Co's. s.s. "Nile" arrived in London on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

THE P. and O. Co's. s.s. "Sicilia" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning the 13th instant.

THE Bombay Medical (Amendment) Act has received the assent of His Excellency the Governor and the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

IT is understood the Hon. Mr. Gokhale's appointment to the Royal Commission on the Public Services will necessitate his resignation of the membership of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

IT is hoped that the construction of the sanatorium for consumptives, which is being erected as the United Provinces Memorial to the late King Edward VII. will be completed by the 31st of March next, and the sanatorium will then be formally opened.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW

Centenary Celebration of the Krupp Firm.

BERLIN, JULY 26.

In the year 1812, the merchant Friedrich Krupp at Essen, started his venture of producing in the foundry built for the purpose cast-steel and foundry-goods similar to those formerly imported from England, but then attainable only by smuggling, as the Continental barrier had put a stop to the regular commercial intercourse of Europe. He had been a wholesale dealer in colonial wares, but had to give up that business, when Napoleon carried his anti-English policy into practice. Undoubtedly Friedrich Krupp followed his own inclination when he turned to an industrial enterprize; but his choice was all the happier, because the natural conditions of his birthplace in the midst of the coal and iron deposits of the Ruhr district were most favourable for the development of iron and steel works. As we now know, he laid in 1812 the foundation of the world-wide fame of his own name and of his native town that had already ceased to be the place of solitude of which we read in the medieval chronicles in connection with the monastery located there.

But, however, well the time and place for the new establishment were chosen, there was a long period of anxiety and pecuniary loss in store for the family that identified itself with the German cast-steel trade. The two expert "steel-makers" on whose skill the young merchant had placed his confidence were quite incapable of producing anything marketable, and a master patent acquired by the firm proved a perfect failure. Twelve years after the foundation of the firm, Friedrich Krupp was again left to his own resources, and the whole of his capital was virtually lost. But in the mean time his own experiments had led him to the invention of a new process of manufacturing crucible cast-steel. Thus he got a superior material for manufacturing tools. Especially the stampers supplied by him to various mints were soon recognized to be harder and more durable than those of his competitors. Unfortunately he had not the necessary capital nor, after his long strife, sufficient credit at his disposal protracted illness also stood in his way. When he died in 1826, at the early age of 39, he left to his family, besides the Recipe for the Krupp steel, only a small establishment overburdened with debts.

But in his eldest son Alfred Krupp, who was only 14 when the father died, everything was combined to take up the struggle. He was gifted with a rare talent for technical inventions, had a wonderful dexterity for systematic organisation and possessed at the same time businesslike qualities of a high order and a perseverance that could not be surpassed. In sixty years of unceasing toil he lifted the firm up to the height of its incomparable efficiency and world-wide fame.

What a difficult task that was, may be illustrated by a few data. Despite all his effects to find new markets for his manufactured Alfred Krupp reached after twelve years (in 1837) a turn-over of only 5,000 pounds sterling a year. Nor was the profit left on that amount uncommonly high. The first invention that paid well was a roller for forming the bowl of a spoon; the old stamps used for this purpose could not compete with the new machinery supplied exclusively by the Krupp firm. In order to take full advantage of his technical contrivances, Alfred Krupp started in 1844 the manufactory of spoons and German silver plate at Berndorf near Vienna. But as long as the Essen firm kept up this connection the total income of the branch was absorbed by its enlargement.

A new leaf was turned over, when the extension of the railway system offered a chance of getting large orders. Cast-steel springs for railway carriages and tyres for the wheels became soon a specialty; very soon the advantage of a Krupp axle was recognized everywhere. A landmark in the history of the establishment was Alfred Krupp's invention of the seamless cast-steel tyres in 1853; more than 2 3-4 millions of them have been supplied in the last 25 years.

Only after the way to a mercantile success had been paved by larger orders for the various purposes of mechanical engineering and railway material, did Alfred Krupp, the later "King of guns," turn his attention to the construction of ordinance. For the first London Exhibition in 1851 he manufactured a six-pounds canon of cast-steel and had the satisfaction that it was pronounced a real "work of art." Up to his death in 1887 his works supplied 24,576 heavy guns. Among the customers there were 15 European Governments, 2 Asiatic, 2 South-American and the Egyptian Government. But the older branches of the Essen Works were by no means neglected. Steel of special quality, railway material and machinery for industrial purposes were turned out in always growing quantities.

To keep up the prominent position of the firm and to extend its enterprizes according to the changes in the technical world and the new requirements of industrial activity was the task bequeathed by Alfred Krupp to his only son and heir Friedrich Alfred. He solved this and many other problems in the fifteen years from 1887 to 1902. It stood him in good stead that he had a closer connection with the theoretical sciences than his father who had left school at the early age of 14 and was at once placed at the head of the works. Moreover the rapid growth of the mercantile fleet and the Navy of Germany, the development of Electro-technics and the new equipment of all armies imposed new demands on the leading firm in all its branches. To Friedrich Alfred Krupp are due the purchase of the Gruson Works at Magdeburg-Bukau, the acquisition and modernisation of the Germania Docks at Kiel and the systematic reorganisation of the Essen Works. After his sudden death in 1904 the fourth generation of the Krupp family succeeded to the inheritance. It was the elder daughter Bertha Krupp (born in 1886) and her husband Baron von Bohlen and Halbach who became the holders of nearly all shares, when the firm was transformed in a limited company. In order to give some idea of the present compass of their inheritance, we may mention that the number of persons employed in the various works of the Krupp firm rose in June 1912 to 71,221. How Alfred Krupp and Friedrich Alfred Krupp exerted themselves in providing for the welfare of their employes, is now known all the world over. Already thirty years ago, Prince Bismarck, when preparing the social legislation of the German Empire, took the organisations of the Krupp firm for his model, because in this respect also the Krupp family had taken the lead from the beginning of its greatness.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.

It has been asserted that in the first half year of 1912 the number of emigrants both via Bremen and Hamburgh showed a considerable increase. But it ought to be remembered that emigration over German sea ports does not mean an emigration of German subjects. By far the largest part of the emigrants embarking at Bremen or Hamburgh are of foreign nationality, more especially Austro-Hungarians or Russians. If we look at the figures of Germans emigrating we find as in the previous years, rather a tendency of diminishing. Thus there were only 22,600 German emigrants in the whole year of 1911 against 25,500 in 1910, or in other words, there was a decrease of nearly 12 per cents. The maximum of German emigrants in the last ten years was below 30,000, the minimum (in 1908) about 20,000. But even the maximum figure of 30,000 is by no means discomforting for a country that has an annual natural increase of population to the tune of 900,000. As a matter of fact, the loss to the German Empire by emigration is nihil, as there is a numerically larger immigration into the Empire. This numerical surplus would be far greater still, if the German Government would not put a brake to the immigration of workmen from Russia and Galicia.

As usual the bulk of the German emigrants finds its way to the United States. They are mostly attracted to some particular spot where they have relatives and friends; for the large emigration of the last century, especially from 1873 to 1889 has left the effect that there are millions of Germans in the United States. But it is remarkable that among the young people who wish to emigrate from Germany, the interest for South America is steadily growing. The Bureau for giving information to emigrants reports that enquiries about the Argentine Republic are in the increase and that particulars about the conditions of life in Brazil are also very often asked for. There can be no doubt that the political consolidation of those countries has made them more attractive for the more, intelligent and independent class of German emigrants.

TEUTON AND THE POLE IN EASTERN GERMANY.

The definite returns of the Parliamentary Elections in the provinces of Posnia, Western Prussia and Silesia show that the Polish vote has slightly receded and that the German candidates have gained some votes beyond the previous figures. In the provinces of Posnia and Western Prussia the difference amounts only to a few thousand votes less to the Poles and a corresponding figure more to the Germans. But in the district of Oppeln in Silecia the difference against 1907 is more striking. In 1912 there were 1,500 more votes cast than in 1907; but the Poles went down from 115,000 to 93,600 or by nearly 20 percents, as they lost 21,400 votes.

A further consequence of their reduction at the polls was for the Poles the loss of a few seats in the Diet. After the elections of 1907 they had 20 seats in the Diet, 1912 they secured only 18. As the system of voting gives each man a vote and the agitation on the Polish side was as strong as ever, we must conclude that the Polish tide is now receding in the eastern provinces of Prussia. After all, the Prussian policy of settling German peasants in the Polish provinces, seems to have had its effect already. On the other hand, many Poles have removed to the industrial districts of Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia and, as they make a point of nominating candidates, are found there in the polling returns in growing numbers While they mustered only 30,000 voters in 1907, they came this time to an aggregate of 37,000. That is, however, of no consequence, because even that figure is insignificant in a total of more than a million votes and because the Poles will never gain an ascendancy over the thoroughly Teutonic population in the Rheinish-Westphalian industrial district.

L. ASCH.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

Celebration of its Jubilee.

By the Letters Patent issued by Queen Victoria on the 14th August 1862, the old Bombay Chief Court of Sadar Adawlat was invested with powers of a High Court in its Original, Appellate, Eclesiastical, Admiralty, and extraordinary jurisdictions. In those days the Original side of the High Court known as the Sadar Adalat sat in a building which is still in existence in Oomarcary and the Appellate Court sat in the building now occupied by the Great Western Hotel. Sir Mathew Sausse, the first Chief Justice under the Letter Patent, succeeded many illustrious predecessors of the Sadar Adalat including Sir Mathew Arnold. The Sadar Adalat, as is well known, succeeded the Mayor's Court which in the days of the Honourable East India Company represented the highest tribunal of justice in the Island of Bombay. The old records of the High Court show that previous to the constitution of the Mayor's court, the Governor of Bombay used to preside at all important trials, both judicial and criminal, assisted by Mullahs and Pandits, who interpreted the laws, usages and customs of the people. The records of the High Court date as far back as the latter part of the eighteenth century and are in a state of excellent preservation. The ink used is still bright and clear and the penmanship of the amanuenses of those days will put to shame the best clerks of the present day. A perusal of the old judgments show that in those patriarchal days, the Governor with his pandits and mullahs used to discuss the cases before them and pass sentences just as the tribal communities on the frontier do in these days. The interpretation of the Mahomedan law and the Hindu law as laid down by them in later days formed a nucleus of decisions on which later jurists on Mahomedan and Hindu laws based their deductions. The establishment of the High Court, which was followed by the Original and Appellate sides holding their sitting in one building, naturally changed the state of affairs. The Civilian Judges who formerly presided in the Appellate courts exchanged places with their barrister colleagues, and fresh blood was infused in the decisions of both Original and Appellate courts. The Civilian judges having brought with them their experience of mofussil courts helped materially in influencing the decisions in the Original Side and the opinions of their barrister colleagues.

The Jubilee which was celebrated yesterday by Sir Basil Scott, commenced with a conversazione at which all the members of the Bar, were invited to meet the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court.

The Chief Justice welcomed his guests and in addressing them said he was proud to be the successor of many an illustrious Chief Justice who had preceded him and prouder still to see that the happy relations which existed between the Bar and Bench had been maintained.

The doyen of the bar, the Honourable Mr. Gockuldas Parekh, then thanked the Chief Justice for giving them all an opportunity of meeting and spending.

A pleasant evening in celebration of the jubilee. Later in the evening the Chief Justice and the Judges entertained the European and Indian barristers at a dinner at the Oriental Club, Chowpatty.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave as shewn against their names:—Lieut.-Colonel L. J. Mathias, Officer-in-charge Supplies, Bombay Brigade —86 days privilege leave with effect from the 1st Sept. Capt. H. S. Adair, Adjutant 1st Bn., B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles—Privilege leave from 3rd September for sixty days. Lieutenant F. D. Frost, Supply and Transport Corps—for ten days from 15th August.

A CUSTOMS circular has been issued by the Government of India authorising the Collector of Customs to admit a number of patent medicines containing ganja and cocaine and others containing opium.

NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

BULGARIA AND KACHANA MASSACRES.

Significant Demonstration in Bulgaria.

PROSPECT OF SETTLING THE ITALO-TURKISH WAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SOFIA, Aug. 14.

A demonstration was held yesterday to protest against the Kachana massacre. The demonstrators marched in procession, carrying black flags. Church bells were tolled and shops were shut. A resolution was passed, demanding that the Government should do its utmost to deliver the Macedonian Bulgarians from the Turkish yoke.

Fahreddin Bey has been appointed Turkish Minister at Cettinje.

LONDON, July 14.

Informal conversations have been taking place in Switzerland for some time in the hope of finding a basis of settlement for the Turco-Italian War. Nothing concrete has hitherto been achieved, but there is a general feeling of optimism, and the end of the war may not be remote. It is hoped that M. Poincare's visit to St. Petersburg may contribute to the discovery of a formula acceptable to both sides.

EXPLOSION AT TOULON.

Panic on Board French Warship.

TOULON, Aug. 13.

The boiler tubes of the battleship "Verite" exploded causing a panic. The newspapers say that a number of the crew jumped overboard and swam ashore. The captain sounded the recall, and the men, on returning, were severely reprimanded. There was, at the same time, a panic on the battleship "Republique" and on some fishing vessels near the "Verite."

TOLL OF THE AIR.

Civilian Aviator Falls 300 Feet.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

A civilian aviator flying at Larkhill Camp o-day fell from a height of 300 feet and was illed.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The victim of the Larkhill accident was a r. Fenwick. He was flying in a monoplane ade of steel with a low-power engine of his wn invention.

"GENERAL" BOOTH.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

"General" Booth's condition is again using the most serious anxiety.

QUEEN'S HOLIDAY TOUR.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The Queen and the Princess Mary have left Neustrelitz, where they will spend ten ys.

ICE IN THE ATLANTIC.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

ce in the Atlantic is abnormal. Shipowners e decided to maintain the southern route.

EGYPTIAN CONSPIRACY.

CAIRO, Aug. 13.

Sentences have been delivered in the case which three men were charged with plotting inst the Khedive, Lord Kitchener and the me Minister of Egypt. One man was con-nned to fifteen years' hard labour and two ers each to fifteen years' imprisonment.

FACTORY DISASTER.

DORTMUND, Aug. 13.

An explosion occurred in a slag-heap at e Noesch works to-day. Twenty-two workers re engulfed in the *debris* and only four have en rescued alive,

[Dortmund is in Westphalia and close to Bocum.]

AISER'S SISTER ROBBED.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

he Princess of Hesse, the Kaiser's sister, been robbed on Victoria Station, don, of a dressing-bag, containing a gold-nted toilet set and a Bible, with her er's autograph.

IFLE CLUBS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

he *Belfast Evening Telegraph* states that Government have decided not to sanction her miniature rifle clubs in Ireland, ss lists of their members are submitted to lin Castle.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The death is announced of Mr. Alfred llis Paul, late of the Indian Civil Service.

The death is announced in Paris of M. Jules assenet, the Composer.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Apparent Breach of Treaty Rights.

AUSTRALIAN PROTEST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MELBOURNE, Aug. 14.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Fisher, the Premier, informed Mr. Deakin that he regretted that the United States had taken a course seemingly clearly against the terms of the Anglo-American Treaty. The Commonwealth had already communicated with the Imperial Government, and he hoped that the matter would be satisfactorily settled.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Agreement Easily Reached on All Questions.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

An authoritative French statement summing up the effects of M. Poincare's visit to St. Petersburg says that while the Alliance did not need strengthening, an exchange of ideas has resulted in a clear definition of views. Agreement was easily reached on all questions pressing for solution in the East, and also on all the great problems exciting public opinion in Europe.

The statement says that the Naval Convention, while disquieting none, will prove that Russia, while attentively following events in the East, is far from detaching herself from her allies in the West.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

According to a message to the *Times* from Paris, the results of M. Poincare's visit to Russia are that France will support Russian interests wherever necessary, concerning the Chinese loan, the Balkans and the railways in Asia Minor, while Russia, in return, will do her utmost to strengthen the Alliance from military and naval standpoints.

MULAI HAFID.

Terms and Form of his Abdication.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Mulai Hafid arrived in the cruiser "Duchayla" at Gibraltar, where he re-embarked in the "Macedonia" en route for Marseilles. He transhipped on board a British steamer to avoid the appearance of being a French prisoner. His harem has arrived at Tangier.

The French newspapers say the abdication will take the form of a letter to M. Fallieres.

Mulai Hafid will receive an annuity of £15,000.

TURKISH EARTHQUAKE.

800 Persons Killed, 3,681 Houses Destroyed.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

According to latest information, 791 persons were killed in the Turkish earthquake, and 3,681 houses destroyed.

SEVERE STORM OFF SPAIN.

Fishing Fleet Caught and Sunk.

MADRID, Aug. 14.

The Spanish fishing fleet, comprising over a hundred vessels, has been caught in a storm off the North of Spain. Many boats have already foundered. The Government is now sending tugs to search for the remainder.

PRINCE KATSURA.

TOKYO, Aug. 13.

Prince Katsura has been appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal and Grand Chamberlain in succession to Prince Tokudaiji Sanetsune, resigned.

The appointment is generally regarded as most important as, although removed from the sphere of active politics, Prince Katsura will occupy a post affording him the closest contact with the Emperor.

CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Yorkshire beat Middlesex, at Leeds, by 197 runs.

The match between Australians and Worcestershire, at Worcester, has been abandoned owing to rain.

STEAMERS FOR EUPHRATES.

Joint Action in England and Germany.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 14.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires:—The *Echo de Paris* states that Messrs. Lynch Brothers have entered into an agreement with tha Deutsche Bank, the driving force behind the Baghdad Railway, concerning the navigation of the Tigris and the Euphrates rivers, and have jointly formed a nominally Belgian Company to purchase or build steamers, which it is hoped later will be taken over by an Anglo-German-Turkish Company.

The *Echo de Paris* points out that this is the first instance of Anglo-German co-operation in Asia Minor. The paper refers to the relations of Messrs. Lynch with the Cassel group of financiers, and mentions a rumour that an attempt to introduce the Baghdad Railway bonds in the English market will shortly be renewed. Messrs. Lynch Brothers confirm the formation of a Belgian Company, which, they say, was advertised at the time and make no further statement.

AEROPLANES FOR INDIA.

Likely to be Used for Military Purposes.

THE MEERUT MANŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, August 14.

It is expected that a number of aeroplanes will be supplied for military purposes in India next cold weather.

The grand manœuvres between Meerut and Umballa next December will last three or four days after the troops have been concentrated.

INSURANCE OF COOLIES.

Surma Valley Planters' Objections.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

The Surma Valley Planters are much concerned about life insurance amongst uneducated garden coolies. It appears that this is rapidly increasing and is encouraged by the local agents of at least one Insurance Company.

The managers of the gardens think that life insurance among garden coolies will prove a big temptation to them to prevent insured coolies receiving medical aid and attention until the last moment when the doctor would be called in to give the necessary death certificate.

Y. M. C. A. IN MYSORE.

Sympathetic Speech by the Maharajah.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 14.

The Maharajah of Mysore laid the corner stone of the new Y. M. C. A. building in Bangalore city last evening on the site granted free by his Government, and in performing the ceremony His Highness made an important speech welcoming the Y. M. C. A. to Mysore. His Highness said he felt that its influence, religious, moral and educational, would be all for the good not only of its Christian members, but also for young men of other religions. The people of India, added His Highness, owe a deep obligation to missionary schools which have done so much not only to spread education but to impart high moral character to the vast number of Indian pupils who have come under their influence. It might be truly said that the Y. M. C. A. takes up young men's education at a point where schools and colleges are obliged to leave it. There could be no more valuable training for a young man than that which makes him fear his God and do good to his neighbour, or in other words which teaches him to believe in his own religion, to be a good citizen and do social service.

CALCUTTA POLICE REPORT.

How Juvenile Criminals are Disposed of.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

The resolution on the Police Administration of Calcutta for the last year shows an increase in the number of departmental punishments, for the most part among the rank of constables and it is said to be due to better supervision.

The number of cognisable and non-cognisable cases was larger than in the preceding year.

The resolution refers to the inadequacy of accommodation in the Calcutta Police Court. The transfer of the capital from Calcutta has removed this difficulty and Government is considering a proposal for the removal of the police courts to No. 3 Charnock Place, at present occupied by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

An effective measure was taken last year to secure juvenile offenders from contact with habitual offenders. Out of 453 juvenile offenders 104 were discharged by magistrates, 38 sent to reformatory schools, 16 discharged after admission, 12 bound down, one fined, 271 whipped and eleven sent to the juvenile jail.

ANGLO-INDIAN SOLDIERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 14.

At a council meeting a series of questions received from the committee at Simla on the subject of Anglo-Indian regiments, was considered. It was thought that a regiment, 800 strong, could be formed from members of the community, in Madras and Bangalore. The age limit, it was suggested, should be fixed at 16 and the formation of a boy company as the first step was also suggested, the boys to be drafted into a regular regiment on attaining the age of 18. Men are to be recruited from all classes of the community which include boys in Orphan Asylums.

The suggestion that men should have certificates from the Association as guarantees of their eligibility was considered good and an essential feature of the scheme, which would greatly contribute to its well-being, was that men should be treated in all respect as British soldiers. There would be no difficulty whatever of men serving out of India.

TIBETAN NEGOTIATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

The Associated Press of India hears from Tibet that negotiations between the Dalai Lama and the Chinese at Lhassa are proceeding favourably, and that there is now good hope of terms being arranged. The Dalai Lama is exerting all his religious influence in the interests of peace.

KATHIAWAR CUSTOMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 14.

Opportunity is to be taken of Sir George Clarke's visit to Simla to deal with the question of the inner customs line in the Kathiawar States.

DACOITIES IN THE PUNJAB.

Nine New Police Posts Established.

A NOTABLE CAPTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Aug. 14.

Owing to the inability of the local police to capture dacoits in Rawalpindi and Attock districts, Mr. R. H. Bennett, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been specially deputed from Cambellpore. This officer has announced a reward of Rs. 700 for information leading to the capture of Mahomed Hussain, Fazldad Amira, and Allahdit, dacoits. Nine new police posts have been established to check the dacoits and help the informers.

Painda Khan of Chak Hamid, District Jhelum, who was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for harbouring a notorious dacoit named Nadir, has been released on bail of Rs. 3,000 by the Chief Court.

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

Telegraphic intimation has been received from Cambellpore of the capture of a notorious dacoit and murderer, Maisa by name, for whose arrest a reward of Rs. 2,000 was offered by the Punjab Government. Particulars of the capture have not yet been received, but this arrest, following so closely on the apprehension of an equally dangerous offender, Fatta by name, will assist in uprooting crimes in Northern Punjab.

LABOUR IN ASSAM.

Memorial from the Tea Association.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

The India Tea Association has addressed an important memorial to the Viceroy on the subject of labour recruitment for the tea gardens in view of the Government proposal to withdraw Act VI. from the Brahmaputra Valley. The memorialists state that a similar withdrawal in 1907 in the Surma Valley has not proved satisfactory, and urges that if the course is to be adopted the following safeguards are essential:—

1. Legislation is required against enticement so that importers of labour may be safeguarded for a certain period against having their coolies enticed from their employ before some return has been received for the cost of importing.

2. Rules should be passed making it impossible for other than inhabitants of Assam to hold Government land, unless qualified by a residence of at least four years in the province, except in the case of an applicant, who has proceeded to Assam from his home otherwise than at the expense of the tea gardens.

3. The whole of India including the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari should be opened for recruitment of Labour for Assam, and Assam recruitment should receive the same sympathetic treatment that is accorded to any other class of emigration.

4. There is a strong section of the industry which is not satisfied that the garden sirdar can alone open up new districts and provide badly laboured gardens and newly opened estates with efficient means for collecting a labour force, but those holding these views have agreed to the abolition of the contractor in the hope that the whole-hearted manner in which the industry has met the ideas of the Government will be recognised by a sympathetic consideration of any proposals it may be found necessary to put forward later for improving facilities in the direction indicated.

[Act VI of 1901 is the principal of the labour laws in force in Assam. Under this Act the maximum term of a labour contract is fixed at four years, and a minimum monthly wage is laid down, the payment of which is contingent on the completion of a certain task by the labourer. Labourers who are under contract and deserters are liable to fine and imprisonment and, subject to certain restrictions, may be arrested without warrant by their employers. Many labourers at the conclusion of a term under Act VI. enter into renewed contracts under Act XIII. of 1859, which provides penalties for breach of contract, but does not allow of the arrest of deserters without warrant; neither does it regulate in any way the terms of the contract.]

MORE MONEY FOR INDIA.

Suggested Loan in Indian Market.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

The question of raising more money in the Indian markets for capital expenditure is engaging the attention of the financial authorities. Various suggestions were made to Mr. Gillan during his recent visit to Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. They will now be examined and the Government of India will finally make up its mind during the coming cold weather. It may be recalled that the recent loan was covered three times over, and some experienced bankers are of opinion that new sources could be tapped for raising an increased rupee loan in the country.

PLANTERS' CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 14.

The following further resolutions were passed at the Planters' Conference; (1) That the Mercantile Bank be asked to take charge of the Planters' Benevolent Fund; (2) that bulletins be published on the same lines as the Perdenya pamphlets; (3) that the Association's Scientific Department be asked periodically to verify the guaranteed analysis of manures sold by different firms; (4) that the Madras Entamologist be reminded to investigate the subject of the best manure in coffee fertilization some time before the coffee blossoms next year; (5) that Government be moved to restrain dealers in this country from selling coffee in the tin with a large percentage of cheap admixtures under the name of pure coffee without adding the percentage of adulteration.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 14.

No further news has been received from Shiraz, so it is presumed that Solat-ed-Dowlah is resting content with his recent defeat of the gendarmerie.

Trade between Bushire and Shiraz remains stagnant.

ALLEGED GURKA ATROCITIES

Further Details of the Ghoom Murder.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, Aug. 14.

The following is the latest information obtainable about the recent Hum Busti (Ghoom) murder. It is alleged that on Sunday morning three Gurkha sepoys demanded liquor from the lessee of the liquor shop at the sixth mile village and were refused under the Commanding Officer's instructions. They came to the shop again in the evening and, being refused a second time, threatened the lessee with bodily injuries. About midnight the three Gurkha soldiers, it is alleged, repaired to the place again, two of them watched the door and the roadway, the third is said to have effected an entrance from the back of the house and commenced slashing the four inmates, three of whom have died and the life of the fourth is despaired of. The lessee was literally hacked to pieces for there were more than a dozen wounds on the corpse.

Instances of Gurkha lawlessness have been alleged recently. About a month ago a party, it is said, looted a shop because the shopkeeper refused to sell his wares at Calcutta rates. Lately a party who were out after call for "lights out" had been sounded are alleged to have turned on their native officer and slashed him about the face with kukris.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

Objections to Government Directions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Aug. 14.

The letter addressed by the Constitution Committee of the Aligarh University to Sir Harcourt Butler in connection with the Secretary of State's recent decisions on the Moslem University Scheme is now published. The Committee regret that they are unable to modify the constitution they have already framed as regards the restriction of affiliation. They also decline to agree to the condition that all powers, which it was proposed to vest in the Chancellor, should be exercised by the Governor General in Council. They further trust that the condition as regards the naming of the University be reconsidered.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

Lady Hardinge, His Excellency Sir George Clarke and Lady Clarke attended the performance of "When Knights were Bold" at Barnes Court this evening.

LADY MISSIONARY'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, Aug. 14.

Yesterday a much respected resident passed away suddenly at the age of 75 years in the person of Mrs. Hopwood who accompanied her daughter Miss Hopwood (an honorary missionary of the Church of England Zenana Mission whose self-denying labour amongst the poor Mahomedan women of Ootacamund is well known) to Ootacamund in 1893. During these nineteen years, the deceased and her daughter only once went on furlough. The late Mrs. Hopwood led a quiet life and unostentatiously carried on much missionary work and contributed largely to charity. Much sympathy is felt for her daughter in her great sorrow.

The funeral was largely attended. The service was taken by the Rev. H. A. D. Moorhouse, C.M.S. All residents interested in Christian work on the Nilgiris including Dr. Borlase, Miss Ling, Miss Daniels, C.M.S., Tamil congregation, and Miss Gill attended at St. Thomas' cemetery to pay their last respects. The coffin was covered with numerous floral takens.

THEFT IN FORT ST. GEORGE.

Chest Containing Rs. 4,000 Missing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 14.

Last night eight, wooden cash chests were left in the verandah of the main guard-room in Fort St. George under charge of a guard. This morning one of the chests was missing. This chest contained about Rs. 500 in cash and Rs. 3,500 in currency notes, which represented the sum drawn by the Officer Commanding the Leicestershire Regiment, from the Madras Bank yesterday evening. The matter was reported to the Officer Commanding who immediately instituted enquiries. On a search being made the chest was found in a dry moat on the east side of the Fort with the lock intact, but a portion of the lid wrenched off and the contents missing. The Commissioner of Police was communicated with and Rao Bahadur P. Parankusam Naidu, Deputy Commissioner of Police, visited the Fort and commenced an investigation. The matter is also being investigated by the Military authorities.

MURDER OF A POLICEMAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Aug. 14.

A Pathan, named Abdul Razak, who, as reported sometime ago, murdered a constable named Mahi on duty near the Lahore Railway Station, has been sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge under Section 304, I.P.C., for culpable homicide, not amounting to murder.

THE MUNICIPALITY.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta presiding.

Consideration was given to a statement submitted by the Commissioner showing revised rents fixed by him from July last in respect of stalls in the Erskine Road Market.

The Commissioner in a covering letter stated that the market was considerable smaller than the Crawford Market and a number of stalls were vacant there. There was also a great difference between the Crawford Market stalls and the Erskine Road Market stalls. The Commissioner suggested that the rents should be revised every five years. The present increase in the rent would be about eight per cent. on the revenue and thirteen per cent on the capital cost of the market.

The Committee recommended the Commissioner's proposals to the Corporation.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

What's in a Name? Some persons residing in the fashionable quarter of Agripada, have sent in a mild remonstrance to the Bombay Corporation against the names that are proposed to be given to two streets on the estate. It is intended to christen one as Suleiman Street, and the other as Sankli Street. They declare that the names are "quite unsuitable," and request that "some more suitable names appropriate to that part of the city may be given." The grounds of objection are not specified; but I think they can be easily divined. They are such as to provoke amusing, as well as instructive, reflections. There is a class of natives who have a partiality for things European, and although they will hardly own it to themselves, they are ashamed of anything conveying native associations. The glamour of the West has a stronghold on these people, and it has the strongest hold on the educated classes, although, politically, some of them may be intensely pro-Indian. Hence it is that some of us affect the European dress and European ways, and here and there you will come across one who is at great pains to imitate the English accent, however grotesque may be the effect. There are again people who will either make an apology for reading a vernacular newspaper, or will deny the soft impeachment. They will hanker and die for an English title. The man, who considers himself above a native distinction, will, when it is conferred upon him, affect a meek acquiescence in the modest honour only as a loyal subject of the King. European goods, known as Bilaiti, are generally preferred, as being vastly superior in make and finish to Gamthi or indigenous articles. This is still the case, although Swadeshism, more in sentiment than in actual fact, is going strong. So the petitioners in the present instance will have none of your native names for their streets. I can understand people objecting to "Barber Street," especially if they happen to reside there. But, judging dispassionately, there can be no valid objection to a street being named afer a Suleiman, which is, after all, a slightly corrupt form of a name, which belongs to one of the wisest of men. Although it is an Indian name, its owner may be, for ought we know, a very worthy man. But from the cause which I have explained above, the petitioners turn away from it with instinctive dislike. To their mind it is unfashionable, and therefore, not appropriate to a "swell" quarter. If it were proposed to name the locality as, say, "Samson Spreet," the residents thereabout would not feel so humiliated and abased. Samson may not be a meritorious individual, or he may be an entirely imaginary person. But that will not matter. The name is the thing. What's in a name? There is everything in it. Why, the gentle folk living in Agripada scarcely relish this name given to the district. For one thing, it is not euphonious, and for another, it is, to the Indian, suggestive of rather an unsavoury idea. Wherefore, these people, when asked where they lived, would invariably reply "Club Road,"—the main thoroughfare named after the Byculla Club close by.

Homage to the Westerner. Some of our people pay homage to the Westerner in various other ways. We not only affect his language, but persons will be found who actually boast that they have a poor knowledge of their own mother-tongue, implying thereby that they are proficient in the language of the rulers. Yon will note this weakness particularly among Parsis, the most imitative race in the East, and also the most gifted with the power of assimilation. I know of girls who pretend that they can not speak their own vernacular save most imperfectly and to make out this inglorious claim to ignorance, they labour hard to speak incorrectly, like a foreigner. I have come across a Hindu youth who having resided in England for study, pretended on his return almost total forgetfulness of his mother-tongue. There is a disposition in the smart set to give a European turn to native names. Meher is changed to Mary and Korshed to Kitty. Not a few of our traders and shopkeepers have assumed European names, to the confusion and annoyance of up-country customers. This practice had formed the subject of a representation to Government about a year or two ago, but nothing came of it. I will not pronounce any judgmont on the ethics of the question; but I should not like the law to interfere with the right of a person or a firm to assume any name or designation that they may choose. If in the case o traders, it leads to deception, they are no directly responsible for it; and they may tak shelter under the legal maxim, *Caveat emptor* you will find a number of English surnames among Parsis, such as Morris, Macfarlane, Bickersteth, Dallas and so forth, originally adopted by men who had served under masters bearing these names.

Stray Instances. We usually wear European costume, when we travel, partly on the ground of convenience, and partly because it ensures us greater respect and consideration even from our own countrymen. An Indian doctor, whom I knew, used to say he could command a higher fee, whenever he went among his patients in European dress. If you can get at the mind of the average Indian employe, he will evince a preference to serve under a European master. When the Bombay Tramway employes went on strike, two years ago, they demanded the removal of "the native man" above them. An Indian was lately appointed Assistant Bishop of Madras, and one might have thought that Indian Christians would go into ecstasies on the signal honour bestowed on one of their race. No. I read the other day in a newspaper that "the appointment was received with great disappointment by native adherents of the church," who had forwarded a number of petitions to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The petitioners said that "in their opinion no really satisfactory choice of a native bishop could be made." Is not all this deeply to be regretted? Natives are more jealous of one another than they are of the alien. As Sir George Clarke observed at the Moslem Conference last week, an Indian nation is yet to be born.

Preference for English Terms. A number of Indian terms have been elbowed out and replaced by their English equivalents. The word "chawl" is applied no longer to any building, except the humble structure designed for the very poor, who are still too unsophisticated to mind the team. The tenements are now styled "Buildings" or "Mansions." You dare not insult the tenant by speaking of his flat as a chawl. There is snobbishness always to be taken into account. If one were to write an Indian Book of Snobs, he will not suffer from lack of materials. The English word for an occupation or profession connotes superiority. No one will give a mortal affront to a qualified doctor by styling him Vaid or Hakim. He belongs to a higher class, and he rightly claims the distinction inherent in the English appellation. Similarly the word "Master" is used for "mehetaji." The Bumble in office will prefer to be styled by his subordinates as Saheb rather than Sheth. The Indian juggler or trickster, whatever his pretensions, will, in imitation of his western brother of the craft, call himself professor. Even when we condescend to hold conversation in our own vernacular, we must grace it by interlarding it with English terms, if we must be in the swim of society i.e., society of a certain character. We might lose caste, especially if we were to employ those Indian terms which have fallen under a social ban, like the untouchables. We may be ashamed of the superstitions prevalent among our own countrymen. But we are rather proud of cherishing superstitions of the West. That which centres round number thirteen is common in our fashionable society because it is a foreign importation, not a humble native of the soil.

"Native." Aye, at the very word native we take offence, now-a-days. It is quite a harmless term. But it is supposed to be a badge of inferiority, a mark of degradation. The word cannot, of itself, suggest this idea, unless the persons objecting to it have either an uneasy sense of their inferiority, or they believe that it is used by the foreigner with the deliberate purpose of offending. Words are such as men may make them. They may be dragged down or raised up by ourselves. If we elevate ourselves, the term native will lose any ill odour by which it may be surrounded at present, and will, by virtue of higher associations, become quite distinctive. We object to the term "native," but we freely use its vernacular equivalent Deshi, and we are vastly proud of the compound, which has come so much into vogue of late years, Swadeshi. When I speak of the infirmity of imitation among our smart set, I must also observe that there are Swadeshi stalwarts among us who, without proclaiming an aggressive propaganda from the house-tops, have taken a vow abjuring the use of foreign articles. The number of such patriots is, however, inconsiderable.

DION.

STEPS AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The following memorial signed by some respectable residents of Billimora, on the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Line, has been submitted to the Traffic Superintendent of that railway:—

Bilimora, 13th August, 1912.

To The Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.

Sir,—We, the undersigned, residents of Bilimora most humbly and respectfully beg to draw your kind attention to the following few lines in the hope that they will receive your kind consideration.

That, since many months past, the iron foot-steps attached to the up and down platforms of the Bilimore Station have been removed for some convenience to your Department and niches have been carved instead, in the platforms, for the convenience of railway passengers.

That, these niches in the walls of the platforms have proved of great inconvenience to all passengers, much more so to lady passengers with babes, etc. It involves every possibility of knocking down the passengers with injuries to their knees and the risk and inconvenience in this rainy season are so intolerable that we need not mention them.

That the public of Bilimora will feel highly obliged by your kindly managing to get this inconvenience removed at an early date, say, by replacing the steps as in previous years, as the present niches result in accidents to passengers at day-time, as well as at night-time, the niches being quite useless for the purpose of ascending or descending platforms."

PRESIDENCY CRICKET.

European Team for the Poona Match.

PROSPECTS SLIGHTLY IMPROVED.

We discussed about a month ago the prospects of the Presidency eleven in the coming international fixtures both here and at Poona. No new talent seems to have been unearthed in the interval between then and now. Major Douglas, the finest Presidency bat after Major Greig, is shortly leaving Poona and consequently will not be available for any of the matches. There is however some welcome news in the fact that Mr. J. S. Milne will be available. The presence in the team of this well-known bowler will go a great way towards strengthening the Presidency attack, and will be especially welcome in view of the fact that Major Southey who led the attack last year is absent from India this year. The other re-assuring fact is that Halliley, that useful all-round player for the Bombay Gymkhana, has this season developed into quite a first-class bowler, though somewhat at the expense of his proficiency in the batting department, and is expected ably to second Milne. Cooper of Ahmednagger, who is another fine all-round man, may be useful as a change-bowler. It would appear from this that though the powers of attack of the Presidency are not so strong as they have been in the past, Milne's presence has considerably changed the prospect since the beginning of this season. Certainties for the Poona match are of course Major Greig, Milne, Halliley and Cooper, while it is probable that the services of Major Heath, Captain Turner and H. Cheetham will also be available for that match. Watts, Sanderson and Sprott might also be regarded as certainties; for the former, though he has not done anything remarkable this season, is a good all-round man—a dashing bat, a useful change bowler and a fine field—and is one of those batsmen who almost invariably come off when their side is in a tight corner. He should find a place in the Presidency team, especially as the bowling badly wants strengthening. Sanderson knocked up a tall score only the other day at Poona and in case Sprott is unable to go down he is sure to be asked to keep wickets, Captain Houghton of the Poona Gymkhana and Travers and Chetham of Karachi are also likely to be asked to play. It was at one time expected that Brooke, Simms and Tillard who are at present in England would be back in India in time for the big matches, but there does not appear any likelihood of that expectation being fulfilled.

The following may be given as probable selections for the Poona matches:—

(1) F. L. Sprott (Bombay)
(2) Major Greig (Poona)
(3) J. S. Milne (Bombay)
(4) W. S. Halliley (Bombay)
(5) Major Heath (Ahmednagar)
(6) S. Cooper (Ahmednagar)
(7) T. H. Watts (Bombay)
(8) H. Cheetham (Kathiawar)
(9) Captain Turner (Karachi)
(10) Captain Haughton (Poona)
(11) P. M. D. Sanderson (Bombay), Travers (Karachi) or Chetham (Karachi).

H. E. the Governor of Madras returned to Madras from tour yesterday, and left for Ootacamund in the evening.

Mr. Donaldson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kangra, is granted six months' leave.

KARACHI NOTES.

After the Rain.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 10.

When last I was writing these notes, rain was falling in torrents. Rain is a luxury here, so when it comes one must make the most of it—just to encourage it to come again. Altogether we had just short of three inches last month, and most of this fell within forty-eights hours—a perfect deluge for Karachi. What results have attended the downpour! The pleasant results that occur to me are that the price of hay is down from Rs. 40 to Rs. 32 per thousand pounds and that the dust evil is temporarily absent. On the other hand we deplored the closing of the golf links for several days; the finals of the lawn tennis handicaps had to be postponed and last but not least fever has been rampant —quite a number of people having been down with it. I ought to add that McLeod Road after the rain was a very different thing to the McLeod Road of three years ago. Then rain produced a quagmire; now it is carried away down the new Municipal drains in great style. Also the five new cement pavements which are being put down, came out of the ordeal well in spite of the forebodings to the contrary by certain Karachi citizens.

THE EVE OF THE "CHOTA" WEEK.

We are on the brink of a round of gaiety—and yet this is what they call here a "chota" week. Heaven help us when a "burra" week comes along. From the 12th—next Monday—to the 17th, the Sind Lawn Tennis Tournament matches will be played off; the three finals, namely Men's Singles, Men's Doubles and Mixed Doubles taking place on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. On Saturday evening, the first performance of "The Arcadians" is to take place, followed by a supper at the Gymkhana. But this is the tennis week, the "chota" week has not started yet! The following Monday, the 19th, sets us off with the first day of the local polo tournament. On Tuesday there is the Horse Show and the second performance of "The Arcadians." Wednesday, polo again with a band. On Thursday a pagal Gymkhana on the Polo ground with a dinner and dance at the Sind Club afterwards. On Friday the 94th Battery, R. F. A., are holding their sports and a general invitation has been issued to the station. On Saturday, there are races at 4-30 p.m., and the last performance of "The Arcadians" in the evening. On the Monday following, Col. Grayfoot, I.M.S., is holding his Fancy Dress Dance at the Gymkhana in aid of the Civil Hospital—and with that our troubles will, I trust, end, and we shall be permitted to revert to a normal existence.

LAWN TENNIS.

Tennis seems to be the game of the month. The finals of the Gymkhana handicap tournament have, after some delay on account of rain, been played with the following results:—

Mixed Doubles Handicap.

Semi-Final round—Miss Hollington and Mr. Joscelyn (—15) beat Mr. and Mrs. Barnes (ser.) 6-2, 6-4. Mrs. Dickson and Captain Fenning (—3-6) beat Miss Fraser and Mr. E. J. Cumming (—15) 6—3; 6—0.

FINAL ROUND.

Mrs. Dickson and Captain Fenning w. o., Miss Hollington and Mr. Joscelyn scratched.

Men's Doubles Handicap.

Third Round:—A. E. Cumming and E. J. Cumming (scr) beat Karch and Penny (—15) 6-0; 6-2; Tebbutt and Curling (scr) beat Breslauer and Alker (—30) 6-4, 6-2; Travers and Newman (—15) beat Anderson and Moore (+15 3); Turner and Chetham (—30.3) beat Nicholson and Morgan (+15) 5-6; 6-2; 6-4.

Semi-final Round:—Cumming and Cumming beat Tebbutt and Curling 6-3; 5-6; 6-3. Turner and Chetham beat Travers and Newman 4-6; 6-2; 6-4.

Final Round:—Cumming and Cumming beat Turner and Chetham 6-2; 2-2 retired.

It was unfortunate that Miss Hollington's departure for Europe prevented any final being played in the mixed, while in the final of the Men's Doubles, Mr. Chetham twisted his knee—an old trouble —and was unable to go on. So the finals were disappointing.

The draw for the open tournament to be played next week, takes place to-night. If the entries are not quite up to those of last year, they should be good enough to produce some good finals.

GOLF.

The course is very fast now after the rain—no sand drifts to attract the ball. The play in the Gold Medal was, therefore, rather above the average. There were thirty-two entries and those who put in returns were as under. Mr. Brown and Mr. Roughtan tied for the medal with a good score of 81, while Mr. Hearson of Pali Hill fame won the rupee sweep with the lowest score under handicap, namely 76:—

Mr F Hearson ...	84	— 8	=76
Mr A Brown ...	81	— 4	=77
Mr R Baughton ...	81	— 4	=77
Mr H L French ...	85	— 8	=77
Mr B G Westrup ...	90	—12	=78
Mr T J Mackenzie ...	87	— 8	=79
Mr L Brachi ...	82	— 2	=80
Mr A J Finegan ...	98	—18	=80
Mr J Carnegie ...	85	— 4	=81
Mr J McKenzie Davidson ...	87	— 6	=81
Major Burt ...	95	—14	=81
Mr Geo Miller ...	99	—18	=81
Major Sangster ...	87	— 4	=83
Mr J C Kinloch ...	87	— 4	=83
Col Rich ...	96	—12	=84
Mr S K Lupton ...	96	—10	=86
Mr H S Packhouse ...	93	— 6	=87
Mr G H Penny ...	99	—12	=87
Mr T J Stephen ...	96	— 8	=88
Mr J Adamson ...	89	Scr	=89
Mr W H Reid ...	100	—10	=90
Mr O Turton ...	102	—12	=90
Mr R P Lenahan ...	108	—18	=90
Mr J A Fyfe ...	103	—12	=91

PAGAL CRICKET.

Last Saturday, a cricket match took place on the regimental ground between the officers of the York and Lancaster Regiment, and a team got up by Mr. C. T. Anderson. It was a cricket match on new lines. The departures from the usual rules were that any player bringing his individual score to 20 had to promptly retire in favour of the next man. In other respects the batting side followed the usual rules and customs. Each player on the fielding side however had to bowl two overs—and no more—in turn, except that if a bowler took a wicket in his first over he was not allowed to bowl a second. Although to the staunch cricketer the innovations may sound ludicrous, the game certainly did not lack interest or incident and there was this to be said—a draw was all but impossible, a most enjoyable afternoon was spent, victory finally resting with the Regiment by a narrow margin.

Rehearsals for "The Arcadians" are proceeding apace and residents within earshot of the Frere Hall are having a rare time. I might remark that one's bungalow does not require to be very near the Frere Hall for it to be within earshot. But people are very patient and even if they are kept awake, they do not complain. I hear that all the local chemists have sold all their sleeping draughts.

Captain Evans, R.E., the Government expert in wireless telegraphy, is visiting Karachi and on Thursday evening, he gave a most interesting and instructive lecture on wireless at the Hon. Mr. Webb's bungalow, for which we owe him many thanks, and Mr. Webb also for his hospitality.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal is another recent visitor, who stayed at Government House as the guest of Mr. Lucas.

In conclusion, I must refer to the sad death of Mrs. I. E. Tate, who for many years connected with "The Sind Gazette" as Editress and Manager. She devoted herself whole-heartedly to her work and never spared her strength, even though in by no means robust health. Mrs. Tate was an old Karachi resident and her loss has left us the poorer.

THE Bengal Government have sent up the draft Bill, dealing with the Board and Revenue, which has been reconstituted in the light of the recent decision of the Secretary of State. It has, however, reached Simla too late for the autumn session of the Imperial Council. The Bill will now be examined in detail, and forwarded to the Secretary of State for his approval. It will come up before the Council early in the winter session at Delhi. The Bill will be an Imperial measure, dealing with the Boards of Revenue in Bengal and Bihar.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Alleged Mismanagement of a Minor's Estate.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao, yesterday heard an appeal in which the facts elicited showed that an uncle had appropriated for his own use large sums of money belonging to the share of an infant nephew.

In this suit, which was filed in the court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Poona, Vittal Nagappa Shangaoker sued his uncle Sakharam Shiddapa Shangaokar in forma-pauperis for partition, and separate possession of the half share of properties mentioned in the plaint and for profits and cost.

Before their lordships, the defendant appeared as an appellant and the plaintiff as a respondent. For the former Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. Gokhale appeared and Mr. Gharpure appeared for the respondent.

The plaintiff was the son of one Nagappa, a brother of the defendant. Nagappa died in 1890, leaving the plaintiff then an infant of ten months. The brothers carried on a large and flourishing business in tobacco. In course of the proceedings, two Commissioners were appointed to examine the accounts. They found that the defendant had appropriated from the joint fund a sum of Rs.10,831 for his own use. The Subordinate Judge of Poona decreed a partition and held that the plaintiff was entitled to half of the assets and half of the outstandings. He found that the share of the plaintiff was Rs. 8,742-7 plus half of Rs. 10,831, with half of the house in dispute, together with half of the family utensils. Mr. Coyaji, for the defendant, urged that it was not open to the lower court to find his client guilty of fraud or misappropriation in as much as the pleadings did not disclose clear allegations and particulars of any such offence.

Mr. Justice Batchelor in his judgment held that one prayer of the plaintiff was to the effect that the defendant should be saddled with liability in respect of any losses, which might be proved to have been caused through the dishonesty or neglect of the defendant. The plaintiff was in ignorance of the real state of affairs until they were disclosed in the course of the proceedings. Therefore the above prayer was all that could be reasonably expected from the plaintiff by way of notice to the defendant as to what he would be called upon to meet. Following the decision in Damodher Maneklal versus Autamram Maneklal, reported in 17 Bombay Indian Law Reports, page 271, his lordship held that a minor member of the family on attaining his majority was entitled to ask for accounts of the management and that the manager was liable not only for the accounts but for fraud where the management had been, grossly negligent and prejudicial to his interests.

In criticising the Katha kept by the defendant, his lordship said that it contained the name of a mythical person, whom no one knew or could identify. On the merits of the case his lordship said he saw no reason to differ from the lower court and the opinion expressed by the two Commissioners, and accordingly confirmed the decree of the lower court and dismissed the appeal.

A RICH DYER'S HEIRS.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar disposed of an appeal filed by Sidick Haji Esmail against the order of Mr. Justice Beaman, in which his lordship declared that the plaintiffs Haji Essack Jassb and others were the heirs of the deceased, Haji Sulleman Juma Noor. The plaintiffs in the Lower Court stated that Haji Sulleman Jooma Noor of Bombay died at Medina on or about the 19th January, 1911, possessed of property in Bombay, both movable and the immovable. During his life-time he carried on an extensive business as a dyer and commission agent, and owned considerable stock in trade; also large outstandings were due to him. He left besides valuable jewels and ornaments. The plaintiffs contended that they were the only heirs of the said deceased according to Mahomedan law, being the grandsons of his father's paternal uncles. The first defendant was a son of a predeceased daughter of the deceased. The defendants had declined to hand over the estate of the deceased to the plaintiffs. They claimed two-thirds of the state left by the deceased.

Mr. Justice Beaman in his order, dated the 12th October, 1912, declared the plaintiffs to be the heirs of the deceased, Haji Suleman.

Against the above order the first defendant appealed on the ground that the plaintiffs or any of them were heirs or heir of the deceased Haji Suleman according to Mahomedan law. That the lower court should have held the appellant to be the only heir and representative of the said Haji Suleman; that he was in a position to bring evidence to prove that the deceased gave instructions to his solicitors to prepare his will to the effect that he was the only heir and had no other heirs according to Mahomedan law.

After hearing counsel, the Chief Justice. delivering the judgment of the court, observed that the court was not satisfied with the evidence that had been given in the case. It was stated on behalf of the appellant that owing to certain remarks of the judge certain evidence that was forthcoming on his behalf had not been recorded. Similarly on the side of the respondents, it was said that they had a good deal of evidence which they did not call in consequence of the remarks from the Bench. The court was not satisfied that the oral evidence recorded was sufficiently direct in the sense, in which that word was used in section 60 of the Evidence Act, to prove the plaintiff's contention. The court held that in order to pronounce judgment it would require that all the witnesses, who were forthcoming on the point of relationship, should be examined. The court further held that any documentary evidence which was ready at the original hearing should be recorded.

Their lordships accordingly remanded the case to the lower court to take such evidence on both sides and send it when taken to the Appellate Court. The appeal would then be heard as a part heard appeal.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER SUED.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar heard an appeal presented by Abdul Rahim Mahomed Narma and others against the decree of Mr. Justice Beaman, by which he dismissed the suit for damages brought against the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay and the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co. appeared for the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Jaykar, instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, appeared for the appellants. The plaintiffs claimed to recover portions of their lands alleged to be wrongfully taken possession by the defendants and prayed for a declaration that the action of the defendants, in prescribing regular lines on Elphinstone Road, Bombay, from time to time was ultra vires and illegal. They prayed that the Municipal Commissioner might be restrained from acquiring a portion of land belonging to them under the set-back sections of the city of Bombay Municipal Act They further prayed that the Municipal Commissioner be restrained from allowing the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to build an overbridge on any part of their land. They claimed Rs. 33,000 as damages. This suit was as stated above dismissed with costs throughout, payable by the plaintiffs, including the costs of an application of 15th May, 1911.

Mr. Justice Beaman held that according to the terms of the statutes the Municipal Commissioner could not be exposed to damages by a person, saying that his acts were illegal and in excess of his powers unless it in some way contravened the statute and paved the way to a statutory remedy. As to compensation for the land taken, the plaintiff was referred by his lordship to the Commissioner, and if he was dissatisfied then, to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court with appeal to the High Court. Against this decree an appeal was filed.

Their lordships, after hearing counsels varied the decree of the lower court by directing the plaintiff to pay three-fourths of the defendant's costs. He was further allowed interest at six per cent. on the compensation allowed to him for the land from the date the land was taken over to the date of payment. In other respects the decree was confirmed.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Mr. Justice Heaton presided as Commissioner yesterday at the Insolvency Court for the disposal of urgent matters.

CHUNILAL SAKARLAL.

In the matter of the insolvency of Chunilal Sakarlal, Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Mr. F. S. Dinshaw, of Payne and Co., appeared on behalf of the opposing creditors, Gurmukrai Sukanand and others. The Honourable Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Mr. Daftary of Messrs. Daftary and Fereira, appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. Bahadurji said that he did not propose to lead any more evidence in connection with the criminal charges preferred against the insolvent with regard to the transfer of 996 bales of cotton to one Hiralal, which were sold by him for Rs. 55,000. Whether this transfer was a fraudulent one and the price a fair one, formed the subject of the criminal inquiry, which arose in the course of the insolvency proceedings. He said they were going to abandon the criminal charges as in their opinion it would occupy an unnecessarily long time, and would be very expensive. They, however, did not mean to abandon their opposition to the insolvent's discharge. He had consulted Mr. Jinnah, who did not object to this application, the result of which would be to discharge the rule granted by the Commissioner in the criminal proceedings. There would be no order as to costs of the application.

Mr. Jinnah, for the insolvent, said he did not want to press for costs. What the other side said amounted to an admission that they were not in a position to substantiate their charge, and were not willing to incur unnecessary expense.

His lordship, in discharging the rule, observed that public justice required that if in the course of the insolvency proceedings the criminal charges were substantiated, it would be necessary then to proceed against the insolvent under Section 105 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act; with this reservation the rule was discharged.

POLICE COURTS.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Strip charged one Mohideen Abdul Rehaman with selling two grains of cocaine without a license. The accused sold it to an excise peon in plain clothes, who gave him marked coins. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

His worship also convicted four other persons of possessing small quantities of cocaine, and fined them sums varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25.

A CASHIER PROCLAIMED.

Inspector Morris, C. I. D. appeared, yesterday before Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate and made a declaration that the proclamation issued on the 2nd instant, against T. D. Naidu had been duly published.

It may be remembered that some time ago a warrant was issued against Naidu, former cashier in the Electric Branch, Public Works Department, he being charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 600 in December last. There were also other charges made against the accused, who had absconded and had not yet been arrested.

DECLARED VAGRANTS.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera, yesterday, Sergeant C. W. Thompson charged J. Aldridge and Frank Durham with being vagrants and having no ostensible means of subsistence.

Both the accused pleaded guilty, and said they had no visible means of subsistence.

His worship declared both the accused vagrants, and ordered them to be sent to the Government work-house.

ALLEGED MURDER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Inspector Salway charged Ganpat Daulat (50), a Hindu syce, with the murder of one Sitaram Mahadu, also a Hindu syce, aged about twenty five.

The prosecution case was that about 9 p. m. on Tuesday, the deceased Sitaram was found stabbed in the neck in front of a stable at Masjid Bunder. He was lying on the road on his back, and was bleeding copiously from his wounds. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. It was stated that the accused had stabbed him in the neck.

Mr. Salway asked for a week's remand and his worship granted it.

At an inquest held at the G. T. Hospital the deceased's mother-in-law, Anandibai, said the deceased had been living with her. The accused Ganpat had been boarding with her, but at the instance of the deceased he was asked to leave the place. The accused did so, but began spreading ugly rumours about her. She remonstrated with him on Tuesday afternoon at his stable, when he threatened to see her and the deceased.

Ania Dhondu, the deceased's cousin, said that on the night in question, he in company with the deceased and one Baloo, went to the accused's stable, but as the accused was not there, they went to a tea-shop when a friend of the accused, Ganpat, struck the accused with an umbrella and knocked him down. The deceased got up and rushed at the accused, when the accused stabbed him with a penknife in the neck. He raised an alarm and the police arrested the accused.

Dr. William Nunan, Police Surgeon, described the injuries on the person of the deceased and said that the wound on the neck of the deceased, had penetrated downwards and inwards to the spine injuring the large veins of the neck. The cause of, death was hæmorrhage from that wound.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

OPIUM IN YUNNAN.

Provincial Respect for Treaties.

A Peking correspondent writes:—Advices from Yunnan state that a company is being formed there under the auspices of the provincial government and with a capital of dols 1,000,000 for the purpose of founding a farm for the cultivation of opium to meet the local demand and for export to Tonking.

This province was recently reported to be practically free from opium cultivation by Sir Alexander Hosie, but it is now estimated that the farmers there have grown this season a total amount of opium equivalent to four fifths of the production previous to the inauguration of the policy of suppression.

This will be glad news to the Indian Government which, by the self-denying ordinance, reduces the export of opium to China while the latter responds by developing the cultivation for foreign sale, thereby competing against India in the markets of Indo-China.

We shall doubtless soon hear of official protests from the Indian Government, and it will be interesting to see whether the Central Government is able to exercise more control over Yunnan than it has been able to exercise over Chekiang and other provinces where the opium treaties are being flagrantly violated.—"N. C. Herald."

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Aug. 16.

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette", with the English mails of the 2nd instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Down, Mr. V.
Bartlett, Mr. L. H. and Mrs.
Thomson, Mr. J.
Simpson, Mr. G. C.
Harland, L. G. B.
Barker, Lt. H. L.
Sichel, Lt. G. J. M.
Simcock, Mr. E. W.
Henderson, Mr. A. J.
McLeod, Mr. N. M.
Kinch, Lt. A. G.
Hunt, Mr. E.
Lakshman, Risaldar.
Pandu Rao, Subedar.
Somayya, Subedar.
Alexander, Subedar.
Dorasmi, Mr.
Chinappa, Mr.
Fashiya, Mr.
Pandurang, Mr.
Makshanaya, Mr.
Masheesa, Mr.
Surveyor, Mr. D. M.
Carter, Mrs. N. M.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Groube, Maj. G. P. T.
Comic, Mr. W. P.
Duggan, Dr. J. M.
Macmillan, Capt. J. M.
Baskett, Mr. H. J. C.
Harvey, Mr. O. V.
Marsh, Mr. P. W.
Nesfield, Mr. A. E.
Ollett, Mr. A. and Mrs.
Smith, Mr. V. G. H.
Sassoon, Mr. A. M.
Goldie, Capt. K. O.
Miller, Mr. C. C.
DeLisle, Mr. J.
Spencer, Capt.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Gould, Capt. G.
Brown, Col. C. A. R.

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Hussain, Dr. E. A.
Narke, Mr. G. G.

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Dew, Major A. B.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Mr. Justice Carnduff of Calcutta is suffering from attack of dengue fever and is unable to attend the High Court.

The Sikh community of Calcutta at a recent meeting resolved to start two schools for Sikh boys and girls and a Dharamsala of their own.

The Government of India propose to publish an interesting work by the late Major Raverty, hitherto unpublished, entitled "History of Hirat."

A second and final dividend of 6 5-8d. in the £ is being paid from the estate of Chas. Phillimore and Co., Ltd., of London and Bombay, who went into liquidation in 1909.

The death is announced in Ispahan of Mr. Martin Sarkies, who in 1869 founded the Penang engineering firm Sarkies Brothers, and who left the Straits for new fields in 1890.

Mr. Jakob Steiner has retired from the firm of Volkart Bros., and the remaining partners, Messrs. Theodore and George Reinhart, have admitted Messrs. Werner and Oscar Reinhart into partnership.

Intimation has been received through His Majesty's Secretary of State for India that the fourth International Rice Congress and an exhibition of rice cultivation and irrigation will be held at Vercelli in October and November, 1912.

Khan Bahadur Hajee Ismail Sait has been unanimously elected a Vice-Patron of the Madras Race Club, which he has accepted and contributed a handsome donation of Rs. 1,000 to that Club. The Khan Bahadur has for years been a prominent figure on the Race Courses of Southern India.

An additional customs duty of six pies per rupee has been imposed by the Poonch State on goods passing through a minute portion of Poonch territory to Kashmir. The Resident in Kashmir has been asked to use his influence with the Durbar of the Poonch State to get the tax abolished.

Huri Paddo Porkyat, a servant in the employ of a Salt Inspector of Barnipore, was charged, in a Calcutta court with having stolen his master's uniform. He was found missing with his master's uniform one night and next morning was found on his way to his native village with the uniform on. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Anchor liner "Algeria," which completed a few days ago her homeward passage from Calcutta to London, has been purchased by German buyers. The "Algeria" has been continuously engaged in the company's regular Indian service, and is a steelscrew steamer of 4,475 tons gross and 2,899 tons net register, and built in 1891 by Messrs. D. and W. Henderson and Co., of Glasgow.

The provision of a sufficiently copious supply of water in cases of outbreake of fires was described by the Vice-Chairman at a discussion on the question of improving the Rangoon water supply as a "municipal bugbear." This is interesting in view of the fact that the fire brigade was unable to cope with the recent Batatoung fire, and that the Poozundaung fire of 1897-8 left the Brigade no chance at all, the flames sweeping a part of the town unchecked.

Two petitioners for divorce residing in the Godavery Agency have been told that the Divorce Acts of 1869 and 1874 do not extend to that Agency. Whilst the upper taluqs were in the Central Provinces it did extend to them, as also to the lower taluqs before the Agency was formed. The Government of Madras have promised to consider the matter. It is to be hoped that there will not be much delay in the consideration.

Writing to the "Times" Captain M. Beasley, Harbour Master, Heysham, states that the Indian lascar is more amenable to discipline and not so addicted to that intoxication "which is so frequent and great a danger with a newly signed on white crew on leaving port." When under good discipline and properly led, the courage of the lascar in circumstances of danger is equal to that of any European deck hand. From his own personal knowledge Captain Beasley cites a case in which a lascar crew rescued the crew of a sinking ship on a cold winter night under the most perilous circumstances, and were awarded medals for their services by the Government.

Messrs. Jeremiah Lyon and Co., the well-known merchant firm of London, Birmingham and Manchester, have converted their business into a private company with a capital of £100,000. The first directors are Messrs. J. Malcolm Lyon and J. S. Walker. This business was established in 1866 by the late Mr. Jeremiah Lyon, of whom I have delightful memories, and has been uniformly successful ever since. Mr. Jeremiah Lyon was for many years a prominent figure in Anglo-Indian circles and acted as guardian, guide, philosopher and friend to a large number of young Indian natives who were carrying on their studies in this country. He is still remembered by many with gratitude and affection.—"Mercantile Guardian."

The "Leader," of Allahabad, learns that Sir John Rees has been served with a notice by the Solicitors of Babu Krishna Kumar Mitra in respect of the following passage in an article of Sir John's, which appeared in the February number of the "Fortnightly Review," and which is alleged to be "highly objectionable and defamatory":—"Again, the Editor of the seditious journal "Sanjibani," who was among the disaffected agitators who were deported from Bengal, when lately interviewed by a representative of the "Indian Daily News," expressed much satisfaction with the annulment of the Partition, and when his interviewer said to him:—'On the 13th December, four years ago, you were deported from Bengal and on the 12th December, four years after, the modification of the Partition has come,' he 'cheerfully assented.' Naturally he would."

A belated Mysore Government order received on Friday sanctions the starting of khedda operations in Shimoga district to be carried out by the Deputy Commissioner on lines suggested by him at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000. The last occasion when khedda operations were conducted in Shimoga district was in 1894, when 57 elephants were captured. After these operations there were no complaints by raiyat about the destruction of their crops by elephants for years. Since 1905 complaints have been revived and steadily increasing year after year. Several inexpensive palliative measures were attempted from time to time to check the ravages of elephants. They have not proved successful in securing the desired end in view of repeated complaints and extensive damage reported frequently the Government consider the time has now arrived when some effective steps should be taken to put an end to the ravages of these animals and safeguard the interest of cultivators. Hence sanction has been given for khedda operations.

WITH a view to the introduction of reforms into the revenue management of the old Ratnagiri taluka, the survey of that taluka was undertaken in the years 1828-1831 under the superintendence of Lieutenant (afterwards Captain) Dowell of the Ninth Regiment. Lieutenant Dowell left notes in three manuscript volumes, containing complete information about almost every village he surveyed and minute details relating to the early period of British rule in India. The Notes, in fact, constituted a record of rights, interests and usages obtaining in the Konkan districts at the time of the introduction of British rule. One of the three manuscript volumes has, unfortunately, been lost. The remaining two volumes which have been preserved and are of great historical value and interest are printed now for permanent record in the form of a selection from the records of the Bombay Government, and were issued yesterday.

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and drops.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

R. G. A. (4); BYCULLA M. I. (0).

This fixture, played off on the Cooperage last evening, did not attract a large gate. The rain which fell during the day played havoc with the ground which has miry in places, the men having great difficulty in keeping their feet. When play began it was still threatening, and rain fell soon after the start and continued at intervals throughout the game.

The opening stages were almost devoid of interest, but after a little while the men settled down to the miserable conditions which prevailed and each team attacked in turn, the Civilians for a short period having the best of matters. After Crawley and Jackson had both essayed at scoring, the Gunners cleared and Robinson secured possession. He raced down and having passed the backs centred in. A little resourcefulness by the defence would have saved the situation, but Roche was able to notch the first point. A corner followed shortly afterwards, the ball going behind. Clearing, the Civilians went down, and Alcock sent in a fine shot which Quinn saved under much pressure from the Byculla inside men. The Gunners cleared at once and rushed down, Campbell scoring after Smith had partially cleared from Roche. Spain put on the third goal after some clever play by the full line of the Gunners, and the score had not been further increased when half-time was signalled.

After the resumption, the Byculla team promised well, but in front of goal, where they spent a considerable time, they were very weak, and they were eventually driven back. The Gunner forwards went down in fine style and Roche getting the ball along to White, the latter scored without difficulty. Towards the end of the game while the Gunners were attacking one of the Byculla men handled in the area. Campbell took the kick, but it was was straight at Smith who saved easily. Nothing further was scored and the game ended:—

R. G. A.............................. 4 goals
Byculla M. I......................... nil

The teams were as follows:—

R. G. A.—Goal, Quinn; backs, McDermott and Hawkins; half-backs, Durham, Thompson and Smith; forwards, Robinson, Campbell, White, Roche and Spain.

BYCULLA INSTITUTE.—Goal, Smith; backs, Topper and Ridley; half-backs, Gardner. Mullineaux and Brian; forwards, Stokes, Crawley. Jackson, Peel and Alcock.

BANGALORE ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 14.

The Central Assault-at-Arms opened to-day in fine weather. There are over 700 competitors. About thirty, events were got off by 7 p.m., the principal results being as follows:—

Sword v. Sword.—Indian Officers, Major Mahboob Khan, 20th Deccan Horse.

Bayonet v. Bayonet—Indian Officers, Subadar Sheik Abdul Suleman, 101st Grenadiers.

Bayonet v. Bayonet.—British Troops, Sergt. Dooley, Leicester Regiment.

Tent-Pegging with Swords.—British Troops, Battery Sergt. Major Hayes, 2nd Battery.

Tent-Pegging with Swords.—British Officers, Captain Watson, 7th Hussars.

Jumping Competition.—The Dismounted Corps, British Officers, Lieut. Bassett, 2nd Sappers and Miners.

Physical Drill.—Volunteer Cadets, Baldwin High School.

Best Turn-out.—Pack Mules, No. 13 Company, Sappers and Miners,

Sword v. Lance.—British Troops, Squadron Sergt. Major Welsh, 7th Hussars.

Sabre v. Sabre.—British Officers, Captain McPherson, Cameron Highlanders.

Swords v Lance.—Indian Troops, Duffadar Abdul Rahoman Khan, 20th Deccan Horse.

Tent-Pegging by Section.—British Troops, C. Squadron, 7th Hussars.

Tent-Pegging with Swords.—Indian Troops, Duffadar Nurshah Khan, 20th Deccan Horse.

Lime-Cutting.—Indian Officers, Jemadar Kasi, Rao Sindhy, 20th Deccan Horse.

Section Jumping Competition.—Indian Troops, No. 1 Section, 10th Ammunition Column.

Tug-of-War.—Hundred Stone, Indian Troops, 101st Grenddiers beat 2nd Sappers and Miners.

Tug-of-War.—Hundred Thirty Stone. British Troops, 8th Battery, beat 2nd Battery.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

So wonderfully varied in colour and effect are the new ribbons brought out for the late summer season, that one can scarcely be surprised at their ever-increasing popularity, the more so since they can be very easily and quickly arranged in the form of hat-trimmings, even by the merest amateur. Granted that it requires both skill and practice to tie a hat-bow satisfactorily, it must be admitted nevertheless that some of these wide sash ribbons need very little in the way of arrangement in order to make a most effective decoration, and one, moreover, which should appeal to the economical, since a ribbon trimming of this description will stand a remarkable amount of wear and tear, without being damaged to any appreciable extent.

For wearing with washing frocks in the morning, hats in fine white Tagel are being trimmed with wide ruches of pleated ribbon chosen in plain colours to match the gowns and finished at the back with long floating ends. Very effective also, for the river or for holiday wear generally, are the wide-brimmed hats, covered smoothly with white spotted muslin, and having the edge of the brim outlined with a frill of Valenciennes lace, while across the front of the crown there is a large perfectly flat bow of corded silk ribbon. pink, blue, or mauve, as the case may be. White "moire" ribbon as a trimming for bowler hats in navy blue pedal straw has no longer the charm of novelty to recommend it, but it is so neat in effect and so appropriate that it is difficult to suggest a satisfactory substitute.

Many charming effects are arrived at also by the use of those ribbons which display very decorative Pompadour "Chine," designs, showing, for example, scattered pink rose-buds on an ivory-white ground, with a woven satin border in a bright shade of turquoise blue. On a wide-brimmed hat in natural Leghorn, bordered with a lace-straw edge, and lined underneath with soft folds of white areophane, a rosebud ribbon of the kind just described makes a most desirable trimming, since it gives a fascinating floral effect, while at the same time it is far more satisfactory for holiday wear than flowers can ever be. The ribbon in this case is taken straight over the top of the crown, and then laid flatly on the brim, and brought over the sides, preparatory to forming a "cache-peigne" where the shape turns up at the back. Then in the centre of the brim in front there is a large bow, the loops of which stand erect and almost hide the crown from view. A navy blue straw hat, carried out in a smaller shape, might be successfully trimmed with white silk ribbon, arrange in the same way.

Look inside
the tin for the recipe. You
can bake the lightest loaves
and the daintiest cakes in
your own home if you use
"Paisley Flour"
(Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder.
Use one part to eight of ordinary flour.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

MAIL NOTES.

BOY WHO DID GROW UP.

How a doctor was the means of getting into Woolwich Academy a boy who had been too short was narrated by Dr. G. A. Gibson, of Edinburgh, at a sectional meeting of the British Medical Association at Liverpool. The eighteen-year-old son of one of his medical friends was one inch below five feet in height. He had set his whole mind on entering Woolwich, for which his only chance was about six months ahead. The family, said Dr. Gibson, turned to him in deep distress, and he resorted to thyroid extract, by the employment of which the youth grew seven inches in six months. As he obtained one of the highest places in the entrance exmamination, it was obvious that the cerebral functions had been in no way disturbed by the treatment. The thyroid gland, situated in the neck, secretes a substance which is absorbed by the blood or lymph, and which exerts a profound influence on the nutrition of the body. A preparation, prepared from the thyroid gland of a sheep, is used, among other directions, in cases of stunted growth.

SILVER FROM LEAD.

A modern alchemist who claims to be able to turn lead into silver will shortly appear before the Paris courts. He is named Hippolyte Dousson, alias Dr. Alphonse Joubert. After being attached to various private hospitals and after dabbling in mechanics, heraldry, electricity and chemistry, he was brought into touch with a Belgian named Van den Hend. Dousson is alleged to have dazzled Van den Hend by his experiments in the permutation of metals, producing, it is said, 40 per cent. of silver from four ounces of lead. In consequence, the Belgian drew up a contract with the alchemist, promising to advance him money up to £600 for the exploitation of an argentiferous lead-mine at Villaler in the province of Lerida, in Spain, the lead from which is said to have given 25 per cent. of silver which Dousson declared he could raise to 60 per cent. by his process. Van den Hend eventually brought proceedings against Dousson, alleging that he had paid him £600, but Dousson says that he only received about £100, which went to the fitting-up of a laboratory for his experiments. The accused told the examining magistrate that he had in his possession the analyses made at Brussels of the minerals treated by his process, showing the results to be marvellous. He affirmed that he is not an impostor, but a poor savant whose secrets people have tried to steal. He says that if the French Government is willing he will make a million pounds worth of silver in ten years, in consideration of the State providing him with a first-class laboratory. The alchemist is to appear before the courts on a charge of swindling and of illegally professing medicine.

GLADSTONE MEMORIAL.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the National Memorial to Mr. Gladstone held at Crewe House, Lord Crewe, who presided, pointed out that since 1899 the total expenditure on the fund had averaged only £50 a year. The total amount of subscriptions received was £32,933, and the expenditure incurred and estimated on the memorials was as follows:—St. Meiniols Library, £10,000; London monument, £8,347; Edinburgh monument (estimated) £6,968; and Dublin monument (estimated), £6,250, making a total of £31,565. A considerable sum had accrued by way of interest, and there would be an ultimate surplus, when the whole of the memorials were complete, of about £6,000. The Executive Committee had decided that this surplus should be applied to some University or College object in Oxford which should be permanently connected with Mr. Gladstone's name, and they submitted a recommendation to that effect. Sir William Anson, M.P., explaining the scheme, said the idea was to apply the surplus towards raising the readership in political science, already established at Oxford, to the status of a professorship, to be called "The Gladstone Professorship of Political Theory and Institutions." He had reason to believe there would be no difficulty in obtaining the assent of the University. If the proposal were carried out the name of Mr. Gladstone would be permanently connected with Oxford, a place to which he was loyal to the very day of his death. Mr. George Russell supported the recommendation of the committee, which was adopted.

CAPITAL OF THE HITTITES.

Last year excavations were undertaken by the trustees of the British Museum on the site of ancient Carchemish, the great Hittite fortress and capital, which commanded the main passage of the Euphrates. An anonymous benefactor has now placed at the disposal of the trustees a sum sufficient to carry through the exploration fully and satisfactorily. The results of the past season's work have been eminently satisfactory on the top of the great mound which marks the acropolis of the town. Later, levels were cleared away over a considerable area down to Sargon, the city of the Assyrian captors of Carchemish, in 717 B.C., when the Hittite kingdom ended. The Hittite fortress and pre-historic levels await exploration. On the side of the mound a water-gate flaked by two great lions was discovered, and in the lower city a sculptured stair way and court and a great quantity of stones bearing sculpture and inscriptions were found. The results can only be fully estimated when the broken fragments have been pieced together, but it is clear considerable additions have been made to extant examples of Hittite sculpture. Pottery has also been found, which will serve to test conclusions as to the stratification and early chronology of Hittite sites. The excavations are full of promise, and important progress may be expected next season. The antiquity of Carchemish is attested by the fact that it is mentioned in the annals of the great Tiglath-Pileser I. in 1110 B. C. Sargon's subjugation of the city in 717 B. C. was not the first time it had been conquered by the Assyrians, for Shalmaneser II. captured it in 858 B. C., but from 717 B.C., it came definitely under Assyrian rule. Students of Biblical history will recall that the great battle between Nebuchadnezzar and Necho of Egypt—which resulted in the overthrow of the Egyptians—took place under the walls of Carchemish.

STINIE MORRISON'S TRIAL.

It was stated recently that possible developments were expected in the case of Stinie Morrison, who was sentenced to death in the Clapham murder case, the sentence being afterwards commuted. Before a King's Bench Divisional Court in mail week. Mr. Abinger, who represented Morrison at the trial, asking for a rule nisi for a mandamus, directed to Sir Walter Morgan, a Guildall Justice, calling upon him to show cause why he should not grant an application for summons for perjury. Counsel said the charge of perjury arose out of the prosecution in March last year of Stinie Morrison. He moved on behalf of the prisoner, but not upon his instructions.

Mr. Justice Phillimore: I don't quite understand what that means.

Counsel said he had received instructions from a person of title who had retained a solicitor, and he instructed counsel.

Mr. Justice Philimore: Then you move in the prisoner's interests?

Counsel said the matter could be put right by another affidavit.

His lordship said it would have to be an affidavit by somebody who had an interest to the matter apart from the interest of of a King's subject At any rate, added the judge, we will pass this over of the moment and see what your point is.

Mr. Abinger said the witness (and by this time the name of Stevens had been mentioned) swore at the Central Criminal Court that he picked up in his cab the man Morrison in the early hours of the morning of January 1, 1911. In his written statement he said that the hour was 2-30.

Later, in reply to questions by the Crown, he altered time to three or a quarter past.

"Where is the alleged perjury?" asked Mr. Justice Phillimore.

Mr. Abinger said the perjury lay in a statement made by the witness regarding the times, and three people would swear that they had been in conversation with the witness outside the Horns public-house at Kennington, when he stated that the picked Morrison up at a much earlier time than three o'clock. The names of those witnesses were Pitt, Bouvier, and Rapport.

The application was refused.

Mr. James Ritchie, a subaltern in the 1st batt., Gordon Highlanders, was killed on July 20 while motorcycling on Mersea Island.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND RESERVOIR

When the great dam at Aswan on the frontier between Upper Egypt and Lower Nubia was built, the Nile Valley for some eighty miles southwards was turned into a vast reservoir. The natives were handsomely compensated for the destruction of their houses and the submersion of their land, and their villages were rebuilt on the hillsides at a higher level. The reservoir is full each year from about January to June, while during the remaining month the river resumes its natural level, and the people come down from their lofty dwelling places to cultivate their small fields, like Mr. and Mrs. Noah from Ararat. Now, however, the dam, having proved so great a success, is being heightened: and in 1913 the level of the water in the reservoir will be so increased that the country will be flooded for well over a hundred miles. Several ancient buildings and many cemeteries and other remains will go under the water, and for half the year the country will be like a great lake with temples for islands. In order to decide what steps had to be taken to prevent any loss to Egyptology in this respect, the present writer made an elaborate report for the Government in 1906-7; and as a result of this a large sum of money—£60,000, or £70,000,—was voted for archæological works. Not only was every temple repaired, strengthened, and thoroughly studied and photographed, but every single cemetery and ancient site was exhaustively excavated. Thus, not a scrap of information will be lost to science, and every possible precaution will have been taken to safeguard the interest of the antiquary.—"Cornhill Magazine".

THE COST OF A MITRE.

Dr. Magee died shortly after translation from the See of Peterborough to the Archbishopric of York. He lived long enough to pay the fees exacted in connection with the event, and as he was not a rich man, public attention was pointedly called to the bussiness. It was reported that he paid a sum of £7,000 in connection with his installation. Questions put in Parliament have shown that this report was exaggerated. The money passed, but it was to a considerable extent for value received. Still, he had certain fees to pay which, if exacted in any other connection and by less respectable people, would be regarded as a monstrous imposition. Between receiving his 'conge d'elire' and taking his seat in the House of Lords, the new Archbishop had to pay in fees an aggregate sum of close upon £850. Several Departments of State had pickings out of the pie. There was the Crown Office, whence issued the "conge d'elire"; the Home Office, which received it and charged accordingly; the Board of Green Cloth, which mulct the Archbishop in 'homage fees' amounting to £30. 0s. 4d.; the Lord Great Chamberlain, whose emissary extracted a £10 note from the Archbishop on his way to take his seat; the Dean and Chapter, who got fees for everything, and then charged twenty guineas for the bell-ringer and £13. 14s. 8d. for the choir. Next came, with outstretched hand, the vicar of the parish in which is situated the cathedral where the ceremony of installation takes place. Finally a lump sum of £28 was exacted on the hapless Archbishop taking his seat in the House of Lords.—"Sir Henry Lucy, in the 'Cornhill Magazine.'"

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Sardegna," Aug. 15.

Following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail s. s. "Sardegna," Capt A. Muzio, saild to-day, Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock, No. 6 Shed, at 9-30 a. m. (S. T.) sharp, for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers will have to be present at Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station at 7-30 a. m. (S. T.) with their luggage and kit:—

Atal, Major P
Arez, Mrs A and 4 children
Burvett, Mr E
Castilho, Lieut G
Castellini, Rev A
Da Costa, Mr J C
Da Cunha, Mr M and Mrs
Da Cunha, Mr R
De Moraes, Mrs A
Dinanath
Grahem, Lee Mr Mrs Master and 3 children
Grueber, Mr C and Mrs
Granate, Mr F
Gray, Mr and Mrs
Ignez da Conceicao, Sister
Jegjavan Changalal,
Jelowitz, Mr F C
Kramp, Rev J
Leith, Mr A P
Miranda, Mr C
Meli, Mr J
Mauricio, Mr A A
Muni, Lal
Peters, Miss A
Pureza, de S Luiz Sister
Rebello, Mr J
Rowat, Mr F C and Mrs
Rodriguez, Mr A
Randive, Mr V S
Schurhammer, Rev G
Saldanha, Mr M J
Saldanha, Rev R
Sambasiva, Rao Mr K
Schwab, Miss S
Shab, Mr J A
Torgal Roque, Mr A

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th Aug. 1912.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	...	...	......	...	...
Teheran ...	14	11	35 a m.	2	...
Suez........	14	13	40 p. m.	1	17

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-8-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cipher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code, one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-11).

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-2-12).

Owing to pressure of traffic and atmospheric disturbances telegrams for Casablanca, Mazagan, Mogador and Rabat are subject to great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (16-6-12).

Dilom reports line interrupted to Behbehan. Communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams in cipher or code language cannot be accepted for Rhodes (12-7-12).

Djeddah cable continues interrupted (26-7-12).

Telegrams in code for Hankow can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-5-12).

Private telegrams in secret language (I. E. code or cipher) are not admitted in Turkey in Asia and the Turkish Islands (31-7-12).

As great portion of Ottoman telegraph lines are interrupted due to recent earthquake correspondence with Europe via Turkey is subject to delay (14-8-12).

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations? Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

HIGH COURT—AUG. 15.

(Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar.)
Appeals.

10-12, 730-10 Craw B and Co The B B and C I Ry Co vs J N Shiladwala Sme B and Co.
31-12, 892-10 M B Chothia Jetha Bhima and Co vs Lady Janbai Mulji K and H.
12-12, 726-11 Bhai K and G Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal vs The Bombay Cotton Mfg Co Ld Payne and Co.
13-12, 725-11 Nadirsha and D The Colaba Press Co Ld vs Canji Cursondas Payne and Co,
17-12, 272-11 Mulla and M B R Bomanji vs Bhagwandas Parashram Tyabji D and Co.
18-12, 305-12 Payne and Co Narandas Chunilal vs Brijvallabhdas Purshotumdas Motichand and D.
34-12, 790-12 Payne and Co Fatmabai vs Ahmedbhai Devji Edg G W and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)
Long Causes.

103-12 Crawford B and Co The Trustees for the City of Bombay vs Ismail Haji Cassum Payne and Co
921-11 Wadi G and Co A W Campbell vs Mulji Shamji Tyabji D and Co
93-12 Tyabji D and Co Syed Ebrahim Syed Kutbudin vs Karbella Begum Mulla and M
301-12 Moti and D Chhmna Bhana vs Magna Mana S B Mehta.
1069-11—Little and Co The Official Trustees of Bombay vs Merwanji Pestonji T and others Shamrao M and H Jamshedji R and D Forbes and Co
837-11 Dubash and F Suliman Mahomed C vs Aishabai, widow, and others Chitnis M and K
876-11 Captain and V Mahomedally Gulam vs Abdul Ea ool Balloo Payn Co.
351-11 Judah and S Virji Jeeva vs Nilkantrao Luxaman Powar Jamshedji R and D
913-11 Captain and V Raoji Lalji and Co vs Dharsey Nansey and Co Daphtary F and D
322-11 Mirza and M Manishanker K and G vs Sheriarji Rustomji Mistri and others S B Mehta
647-10 Payne and Co Kalidas Mulchand vs Bai Rumani widow and others Tayabji D and Co Bhaishanker K and G
70-12 Maneckl l and l Jaffer Hussein vs Administrator General another Unwalla and P.

(Before the Hon'b'e Mr Justice Beaman).
Long Causes.

717-11 Payne and Co Nandramdas Mathuradas vs R D Sethna am R and D
974-10 Cap and V Damji Hirji and Co vs Ramlal Hiji Wadia G and Co.
137-06 Ard H D and Co Lalji Nensey Ludhaj vs Keshowji Pooja Wadia G and Co.
6-12 Ard H D and Co Harakbai vs Jamnabai Shroff D and D.
153-12 Craw. B. and Co, the Bank of Bombay vs. Vadilal Chhotulal Maoji and D.
13-12 Jeh Ds B N Watchagandy vs B C Watchaghandy Edg G W and Co.
23-12 Capt and V Radnabai vs Luxmon Jairam D J Mantri.
27-12 Cap and V Abdul Basheer Gazi Mahomed vs Haji Ellabux Patell and E.
479-11 Bhai K and G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abhichand vs Hirji Jaitha and Co Mat J and M.
607-10 Bhai K and G Govindji Kanji vs Padamsey Velji.
93-11 Khem L and M Chunilal Lalchand vs Keshowji Tokersey.
569-10 Jeh and S. Essaji Mossaji vs Essaji Tajbhoy Ard H D and Co Payne and Co, Jam R and D,
1017-11 Crawford B and Co Gulamalli Gulam Hoosein vs Rajoo Subaji Judah and S.
116-11 Edg G W and Co Bapulal Chunilal vs C D Ballaporia Bagh N and Co.
434-11 Mulla and M S D Mehta vs J H Bamboat Sham M and H.
1072-11 Mulla and M S D Mehta vs J H Bamboat Sham M and H.
59-09 Payne and Co Keshavlal Gordhandas vs Narotumdas Gordhandas Mat J and M.
73-11 M B Chothia N B Wagh vs The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodardas Thackersey Payne and Co,
182-10 Sme B and Co D P Surveyor vs D R Bhasker Dubash and P.
25-10 Manek K and Co R D Sethna vs Kullianji Sunjiobai Bhai K and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)
Long Causes.

31-08 Edg G N and W Sobhagchand Vassanjee vs Dada Abbor M B Chottia.
93-10 Malvi H M and B Meghraj Sakhdeodas vs Shrinivas Ramdayal In person.
46-03 Bicknell M and R Balubhoy Dayabhoy vs Girdharlal Chotalal a firm Bhai K and G.
124-09 Bhai K and G P Girdharlal vs B Dayabhai Bick M and R.
30-07 Little and Co Virji Canji vs Vithaldas Nensey
0-11 Ard Haji Lattiff Essaji vs Dayal Mulji Mulla and M.
8-11 Patell and Piraji Maluji Broker vs V S Late Ohit M and K
70-11 Payne and Co Motabhoy Mulla Essabhoy vs Abdul Hoosein Essaji Patell and E
66-11 Jamo R and D Saldis Panna and Co vs Shivnarayan Purbhulal Edg. G W and Co.
37-12 Cap and V R D Sethna vs Sarang Karamsey.
26-11 Patell and E A Hyderali vs Crawford and Co Bicknell M R and Co.
02-12 Bhai K and G Esufalli Valji vs C Gordhandas Pest R K and Co.
41-11 Mulla and M J R Raja vs V S Lohar-sme B and Co.
92-12 Bicknell M and R Sukhanand Gurmukhrai vs Chhaganlal Bapuji Maneck and N.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)
Long Causes.

02-11 Patell and E Bai Jerbai vs P D Daroga Dubash and P.
7-12 Payne and Co Gulam Hoosein Muraj vs Bai Shiribai Mat J and M.
65-11 Mat J and M Shiribai vs Aminabai Sham M and H
02-10 S B Mehta N M Lockmuji vs A H Ebrahimji Madh K and C.
30-12 Ard H D and Co Vaghji Vallabhdas and Co vs Ghellabhai Shivji Madh K and C.
98-11 Mulla and M Keshowji Devkaran vs Keshowji Cooverji Dastur and Co.
13-12 Sme B and Co M C Khambatta vs Shrimat Tatya Sahib Veshwantrao Holker S B Mehta,
1054-11 Capt and V Mariambai vs Moola Ismailji Vallibhai Payne and Co.
466-11 Little and Co Sidick Haji Esmail vs Huju Essak Joosub Payne and Co.
288-12 Ard H D and Co Khursedbai vs Sonabai Subnis and Co.
398-12 Tyabji D and Co Lakhmidas Mowji vs Madhavji Virji Madh K and C.
362-10 Payne and Co Rakhba Dullayd and Co vs Abdul Kayum Abdul Hoosein Kanga and S.
812-10 Mulla and M Ahmed Mahomed vs Ahmed Jamal Ch M and K.
47-11 Bick M and R H E Jinswala vs Batoobai Bick M R and Co.
110-12 Vachha and Co V M Bhojnay vs G P Bhojnay Maneck and T.
129-11 Ard H D and Co Velji Lowjee and others vs Dossa Beeram Nad and D.
384-12—Payne and Co Pir Abdul Kadir Pir Dadanrlya vs Bawa Mirza Pir Fara Mia Mulla and M.
552-19144-11—Dadachanji and P V Kasalchand vs K Dewkaran Mulla and M.
1043-10—Hiralal and Co Tokersey Govarji vs Dwarkadas Amerchand Dik D and S.
1043-11 Edg G W and Co Jiwabhai Vadilal vs the New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ld Payne and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 15th Aug., 1912.

1. The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice on Saturday afternoon next the 17th instant, from 4 p.m.

2. There will be drill in the Town Hall as usual on Tuesday evening next, the 20th instant, from 6 p m.

All Recruits are requested to attend.

3. Mr J H W Kruger having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "B" Troop.

P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col.
B. V. Rifles
for O-Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

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The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years

THE TWO SERVICES.

The ubiquity which has characterised Mr. Churchill's tenure of office as First Lord of the Admiralty has developed into a species of what is aptly expressed by Americans as "hustling." The tactical exercises in the Channel in mail week furnished an example of this. Leaving town on the Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Churchill joined the Admiralty yacht Enchantress at Portsmouth and was transferred early on the Wednesday morning to the battleship Thunderer in Weymouth Bay. Twelve miles out at sea the Thunderer met the great Armada which had taken part in the manœuvres, and for two hours Mr. Churchill was in the thick of a "P Z" exercise between fleets commanded by Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg in the Thunderer and Acting Admiral Sir G. A. Callaghan in the Neptune. Columns of battleships and lines of cruisers and torpedo craft, disposed in battle formation, were moved about with the dexterity of a rapid game of draughts, until Prince Louis, whose force was numerically superior, had successfully manœuvred for a position which enabled him to close in simultaneously on Admiral Callaghan's van and rear battleships and compelled his opponent to offer what resistance was possible to a much stronger foe. The action had no sooner ended (in favour, it is understood, of Prince Louis' fleet), than Mr. Churchill transhipped into the 35-knot destroyer Swift, which was pushed at high speed to Bournemouth, where the First Lord quickly disembarked and joined an express, which enabled him to be in Parliament in time to make an important contribution to the second naval debate of the week. Leaving London again at midnight, the First Lord rejoined the fleet in Torbay on the Thursday morning and accompanied it to sea for the second day's tactical exercise. Apparently Mr. Churchill has discovered that to be an ideal "Ruler of the King's Navee" implies putting in as much sea time as is consistent with the exigencies of Ministerial life.

Several papers have impressed upon our captains and Admirals the necessity of dropping the old system of picking and choosing the days on which gunnery competitions were carried out, and to adopt the more searching test of fixing on a date, and then carrying out the practice, no matter what the weather was like so long as it permitted of the guns being cast adrift and kept under control. It is gratifying to find that this view is being more generally held and practised by the junior flag officers of the fleet, and that the result is satisfactory. Before long one hopes to see an admiral giving his whole fleet, or squadron, a surprise and united inspection, by taking them all to sea on a rough day, and order them to carry out their gunnery practices under his immediate supervision, so far as circumstances will permit of his being present at their respective firings. In the case of single ships this has been done on more than one occasion in the past, and has resulted in considerably more attention being paid to gunnery and torpedo drills than had previously been the case in the vessels whose inspections were thus carried out. The Germans are taking a leaf out of our book in this matter, and are eclipsing the example they have copied by means of their well known thoroughness. In recent experiments bad weather was deliberately looked and waited for, so that practice could be proceeded with, and the lessons gained from these experiments are being applied, with remarkably good results, in carrying out practices in ships of their High Sea Fleet. It is, therefore, up to our naval gunnery experts to go one better without further delay.

It often happens that the minor Powers give a lead to the rest in the introduction of new military methods. The latest instance of this comes from Sweden, where the authorities have abolished the time-honoured system of general's inspections, and have decreed that the general is to inspect the troops at whatever portion of their training in the field they happen then to be engaged upon, without interference with the regular training programme. There is a great deal to be said for this innovation. In our own Service an inspection is principally devoted to the matters least important in war, such as the fit of the tunics and the upkeep of office books. Even at Aldershot, does the inspecting officer ever see the battalion working with a battery? The natural result is that service subjects are neglected in favour of inspection subjects and combined training, the most important of all, is never attempted till divisional training begins. In fact, now that the name of the regulations has been changed, combined training is hardly ever mentioned, and it is certainly never practised by the smaller units. This is a symptom of the rust of peace to which all armies are liable, and it is the business of our divisional commanders to work it off.

The French naval and military estimates for 1913 amount to £66,000,000, or one-third of the total revenue, being an increase of £6,750,000 on last year. Of this increase, £3,250,000 are to be spent on additional land defences intended to secure the northern frontier against a German attack delivered through Belgium; £1,500,000 are for the increase of the Navy, and £2,000,000 for the Army, including £600,000 for air craft. The remainder of the £2,000,000 is to be spent on mechanical transport, on increased pay for officers, and on better rations for the men. It is notable that the price of remounts has gone up, and that an extra charge of £100,000 will be incurred on this account. The importance attached to keeping armaments up to date is shown by the creation of a new appointment, that of Inspector-General of Technical Experiments. This officer has an allowance of £20,000 a year to spend upon "the study of the perfection of fire-arms." If the British manufacturing departments were allowed a little money to experiment with instead of being obliged to extemporise a design whenever a new weapon is ordered, taxpayers would be saved many costly failures.

The Army Manœuvres, which are arranged to take place this year around Cambridge, will form a practical trial of the defence scheme. Many important tests will be made, chief among them being the railway experiments; a very large proportion of the troops to be engaged will be moved by rail to the area of action. There will be the concentration by road of a considerable body of Territorial cyclists to form the first body to oppose the invaders, battalions of these cyclist soldiers hailing from all parts of England. They will cycle from their headquarters to the manœuvres area. Aviation will figure largely, each of the opposing forces being attended by a section of the military wing of the Royal Flying Corps, equipped with aeroplanes, an airship, and man-lifting war kites. The Yeomanry to take part will comprise the Wiltshire, Dorset and Hampshire, and will have a Territorial Battery of Horse Artillery attached. The manœuvres will be based on the idea that an invading army has landed on the East Coast about Harwich, and is moving on London. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Division, complete in every respect, together with a division of Cavalry, a brigade of Yeomanry, a brigade of Territorial Infantry, and two brigades of Territorial cyclists, with other details, will take part, the number of troops of all ranks engaged being, it is expected, nearly 80,000. The actual manœuvres will take place during the week September 16-21, but during the week immediately preceding Cavalry and inter-divisional operations will be carried out en route to the actual manœuvres area. The opposing forces will be commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig, who will have the 1st and 2nd Divisions under him, and Lieutenant-General Sir James Grierson, in command of the 3rd and 4th Divisions, the mounted and Territorial troops being divided between the commands. The 4th Division, complete under the command of Major-General T. D. O. Snow, will concentrate at Aldershot early in August, and will go through divisional training for about a month before being moved to the manœuvres area. The Cavalry will concentrate at Royston, near Cambridge, for divisional training early in September. It has been officially notified that during the march of the troops who are to be engaged in the reconnaissance scheme, between September 2 and 7, en route to the manœuvres area, it is desirable, as far as possible, to make use of the system of voluntary billeting for shelter instead of bivouacs.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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FRANCE—Grand Prix de France (The Motor Derby) 1st Biollot covering 1540 Km. in 13 hrs., 58 mts., 2⅗ secs. on Peugeot fitted with CONTINENTALS.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, JUNE 27th, SAYS:—"I should say here, by way of parenthesis, that the race was indeed, a Tyre contest, and Biollot's win was largely due to the excellent wearing qualities of the Continental Tyres he used. In fact, tyres lost the Fiats the race, and nothing else."

SPAIN—Coupe d'Espagne, 1st on CONTINENTALS.

ITALY—Targa Florio, 1st, 2nd and 3rd on CONTINENTALS.

AUSTRIA—Austrian Alpine Contest,
17 of 24 Prize Winners on CONTINENTALS.

ENGLAND—London-Edinburgh Motor Cycle Trials 18 starters on CONTINENTALS.
15 received Gold Medal
1 " Silver Medal
2 had Engine Trouble
etc., etc.

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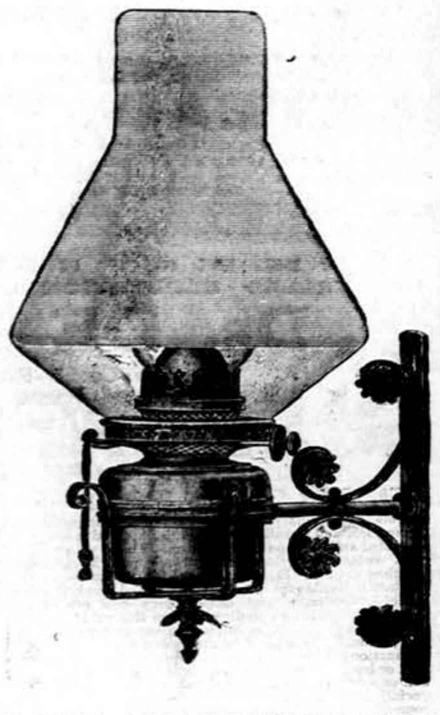

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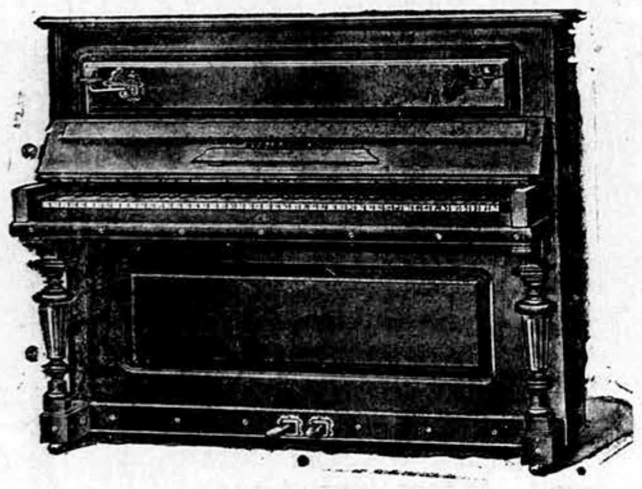

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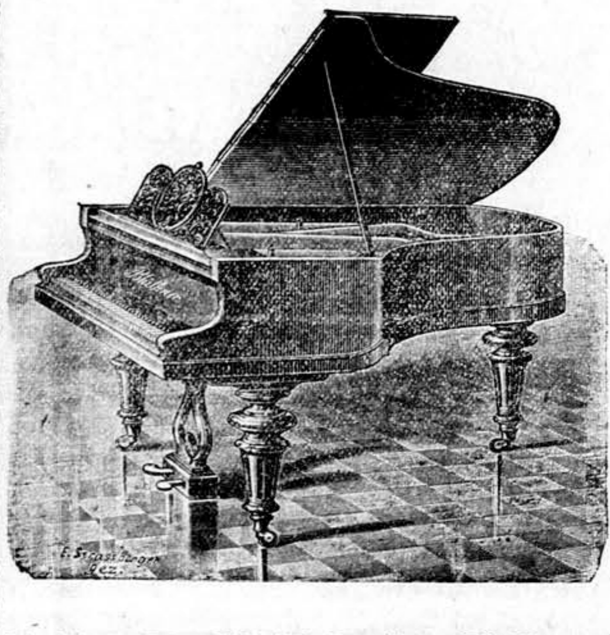

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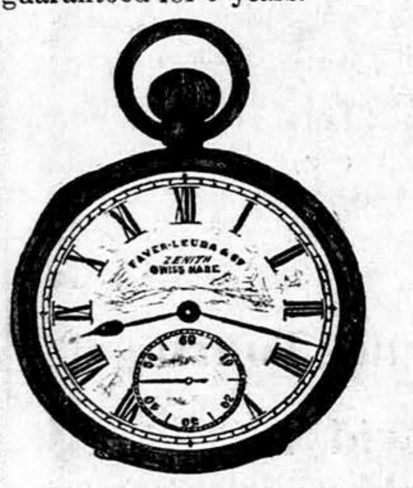

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